THE JERUSALEM POST

TWELVE PAGES

Friday, March 18, 1960 · 19 Adar, 5720, 20 Ramadan, 1379 · Vol. XXXVI, No. 9637

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EDITORIAL

AMMAN VIS-A-VIS CAIRO

THE present flare-up between Jordan and the U.A.R. can easily be ascribed to the failure of Egypt to acquire, through the last Arab League session, unanimous Arab acknowledgement that Egypt is sole heir to the Palestine problem. What Col. Nasser seeks in acquiring this legacy is something altogether apart from the so-called "Palestine affair." The League did not go Nasser's way, and it is now clear that if Iraq and Tunisia had participated, even more vague resolutions would have been adopted. Not only are the Arab countries becoming aware that the slogan of eliminating Israel is a fiction, but it is becoming daily more obvious that the self-appointed Office for Liberating Palestine is actually being used by the Egyptian dictator to bring more Arab countries into his fold.

Coincidentally, Jordan is both the Arab country which can give Nasser his long-sought land-link with Syria and the country which has given shelter to the bulk of the Arab refugees. Whatever might be said of the methods used by the late King Abdullah in annexing the west bank of the Jordan to his desert kingdom, the organic link thus achieved in twelve years is now difficult to break. More than that, an attempt by the U.A.R. to do so forcibly or by subversion might set off a conflagration in the whole region.

When Col. Nasser embarked in 1957 on a campaign to unseat King Hussein, he did not do so under the same slogan of creating a "Palestinian entity" or a "Palestinian Army." His attempt then was clearly aimed at annexing Jordan to Egypt and thus drawing closer to Syria and Iraq. Egypt had to call a temporary halt to its subversive operations in August 1958, when British troops landed in Jordan and American Marines in the Lebanon. Both East and West were in no mood to see a change in the *status quo*; the West to the extent of accepting "invitations" from Jordan and Lebanon to send troops, and the East because it realized it was backing too unsure a venture and because developments in Iraq opened up new avenues for it. Col. Nasser's present campaign against Jordan is a continuation of the old project under different slogans. But slogans in present circumstances do not seem to offer much promise.

It is clear that Col. Nasser might be able to stir up some trouble among the population on the West bank of the Jordan, but it is also quite clear that time has had its effect in making these people less disloyal to Jordan. When the Jordanian King and his Premier spoke of practicable solutions and of the necessity to put an end to old-fashioned oratory as a substitute for a solution to Palestine, they were expressing a fresh approach. Last January, some Palestinian members of the Jordan Parliament castigated all talk about war against Israel, saying that 12 years of speeches had not produced any result, and that if Arabs could not wage war, they should at least not talk about it. The Arab League did not produce war-like resolutions. Most delegates accepted Jordan's view that Nasser aims at destroying the existing Jordanian "entity" rather than establishing a "Palestinian entity."

In any case, Col. Nasser's attempt to infiltrate Jordan through the League failed. His present radio and press campaign is unconvincing.

A change in the *status quo* is likely to prove still more unacceptable in the present thaw in East-West relations. Israel has emphasized again and again in recent weeks the desirability of maintaining the *status quo* in the interests of world peace. It is Nasser's drive at empire which threatens peace in this region, generating a more dangerous situation among the Arabs themselves than has existed between Israel and the Arabs.

STOP PRESS

B-G INVITES MACMILLAN

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Mr. Ben-Gurion last night invited Prime Minister Macmillan to visit Israel. As a result of their two-hour talk, Britain is expected to raise the Middle East question at the forthcoming Summit conference in full understanding of Israel's position.

Mr. Ben-Gurion is now expected to delay his return to Israel for a few days in order to rest. He had been expected to leave on Sunday. It is almost certain that the meeting with President de Gaulle will not take place during this tour.

On arriving home Mr. Ben-Gurion expects to receive from Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Bodrov news on the possibility of a meeting with Mr. Khrushchev.

It is believed that as a result of the Prime Minister's tour, President Eisenhower, Chancellor Adenauer and Mr. Macmillan now fully realize the importance of Israel's position in the Middle East and have similar views on the area's problems.

Before leaving New York on Wednesday night, Mr. Ben-Gurion telephoned to Cardinal Spellman to express his regret at not having been able to meet him owing to his early departure, and to Mr. Truman in Missouri to reiterate his invitation to the former President to visit Israel.

U.S. Wants to Disarm Missile Flights First

GENEVA (UPI). — The U.S. proposed yesterday that the nuclear powers take immediate steps to prevent the launching of weapons of destruction into outer space.

U.S. chief delegate Frederick M. Eaton told the 10-nation Disarmament Conference that he thought an "audit" of missile flights would be useful, and that something should be done soon about stopping production of fissionable materials except for peaceful purposes.

Mr. Eaton warned a two-hour third session of the conference, however, that the U.S. will enter no disarmament agreement unless a verification system is established from the beginning.

He said the task of the conference was to discuss details and practical steps towards disarmament. There should not be long debates on high principles. He also warned that earlier disarmament conferences had broken down because too much had been attempted too soon.

"We must walk before we run — and as yet we have scarcely begun to walk," he said.

Disarmament would not be achieved "like the birth of Venus," he said. There would have to be a period of gestation and this could be found in the first steps of the five-power Western plan.

It would be irresponsible to tell the world that disarmament could suddenly happen, Mr. Eaton added.

The chief French delegate, M. Jules Moch, said that a "monolithic plan" such as that presented by the Soviets on Wednesday would be "unrealistic." He said that when faced with an all-or-nothing proposition, "the usual result is nothing."

The chief Polish delegate, Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Naszkowski, supported the Soviet plan for total disarmament in four years and asked three questions concerning the Western plan submitted when the conference opened on Tuesday:

What is the International Disarmament Organization to do and what would be its precise relationship to the earliest stages of disarmament?

Who will have the key to the arms placed in storehouses?

Why do Western powers propose an exchange of information on military budgets and what do they intend to do with this information?

SIERRA LEONE TO STAY IN COMMONWEALTH

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (Reuter). — Sierra Leone will stay within the British Commonwealth when it becomes independent, the Protectorate's political parties have agreed here.

Evangelist Billy Graham warmly greets a Mandelbaum Gate customs official on entering Jerusalem yesterday. Photo by Hirschbein

Billy Graham 'To See Holy Places, Preach, But Not to Proselytize'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. Billy Graham, the American evangelist, strode across the deserted no-man's-land at Mandelbaum Gate on Thursday afternoon to "undertake a pilgrimage to the holy places, not to crusade for converts."

His first words in Israel were: "It's a great privilege to be here. I have very many friends in Israel."

Dressed in a black jacket and greyish-black trousers, with a white shirt and a grey tie, he stood half-a-head taller than the scores of photographers and journalists who immediately surrounded him.

He was officially greeted by Mr. Gershon Avner, on behalf of the Foreign Ministry; Dr. Haim Wardi, on behalf of the Ministry for Religious Affairs; the Reverend Herman Pencovic, chairman of the local "Billy Graham Committee," and the heads of the various Protestant denominations in Jerusalem.

When Dr. Wardi pointed out that "not one photographer had been invited," Dr. Graham said: "I have very many friends among photographers." He recalled that Mr. Harry Truman, when President, had quipped that the "photographers give the orders, and we obey."

Registration and customs formalities took only a few minutes. Before leaving the border post, Dr. Graham made a one-sentence statement: "I have come to Israel to see the country, to meet my many friends, to see the holy places and to preach — that is, to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Eden Fears World Problems Now Harder

LONDON (Reuter). — Sir Anthony Eden, the former British Prime Minister, arriving back in London yesterday from a West Indies holiday, warned against "easy optimism" regarding the outcome of the present disarmament conference at Geneva.

Asked at London Airport what he felt about the conference's prospects, he said: "I feel that the problems before the world are not getting lighter but rather are becoming more acute in many spheres... Whether in disarmament or in Middle East problems, we have a very difficult period ahead."

Sir Anthony landed 90 minutes after Mr. Ben-Gurion. "It is a pity I missed Mr. Ben-Gurion," he said. "I would like to have shaken him by the hand."

Sir Anthony announced that he is now working on a second volume to his recently published controversial book of memoirs "Full Circle," dealing with the period from the time he first went to the Foreign Office in 1931 until the end of World War II.

Asked if he was concerned about criticism of the first volume, Sir Anthony replied: "The book is written. I have not a word to withdraw or a line to add."

Two Swastikas After Adenauer's Signature

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Two crudely-drawn swastikas were scribbled in the guest book at the National Gallery of Art on Thursday shortly after it had been signed by Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany.

A Gallery spokesman said the identity of the person who drew the swastikas was a mystery so far, but an investigation was under way.

The swastikas, about the size of a postage stamp and apparently drawn with a ball-point pen, appeared at the top of the page on which Dr. Adenauer had signed his name. The signature was one-third of the way down the page.

Ike Asks to Double Immigration Quota

WASHINGTON (UPI). — President Eisenhower asked Congress on Thursday to permit twice as many immigrants to come to the U.S. immediately and open the gates to refugees from persecution anywhere in the world.

A key feature of his programme would be the abandonment of racial barriers and the easing of nationality restrictions for entry into the U.S.

At present, about 154,000 immigrants come to this country under the annual quotas set by law.

WATCHMAN DEAD AT ROSH ZOHAR

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — A watchman at the Rosh Zohar gas fields, near Sdom, was found dead last night. An ambulance left from the hospital here late last night, escorted by a police convoy, after police had been contacted by the Naphta company. The cause of the watchman's death was not known at a late hour.

Elath Appointed Political Adviser

Mr. Eliahu Elath, former Israel Ambassador to London, has been appointed Political Adviser to the Foreign Ministry, it was announced yesterday.

Panama Foreign Minister Arrives For 3-Day Talks

POST Political Reporter

The Foreign Minister of Panama, Dr. Miguel J. Moreno, here on an official visit, was yesterday received by the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi and conferred with Foreign Minister Golda Meir.

Dr. and Mrs. Moreno, together with Panama's Representative to the U.N., Dr. Jorge Illueca, and the Costa Rican Representative to the U.N., Dr. Gonzalez Ortiz Martin, arrived at Lydda Airport early yesterday and were met by Mrs. Meir, the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Haim Yahil, and senior Ministry officials.

Their three-day visit is in response to an invitation extended by Mrs. Meir during her visit to Latin America last year.

At a press conference in the King David Hotel yesterday afternoon, the visitors expressed gratification at having the opportunity of observing Israel's achievements at first hand.

Law of the Sea

Dr. Moreno, replying to questions, said that on Sunday he was to attend the Geneva conference on the Law of the Sea which opened yesterday. He expressed some doubt as to whether the meeting would reach final agreement on the issue of the limits of territorial waters. He noted that Panama, in December 1958, had extended its three mile limit to 12 miles, "something which was met with reservations from the Big Powers." Dr. Moreno said that the subject of the Law of the Sea had been "mentioned in passing" at the meeting with Mrs. Meir.

Questioned about free passage through the Suez Canal, Dr. Moreno expressed the hope that a solution to this issue would be found through the United Nations. He said the subject had not been raised during his visits to Cairo and Damascus which preceded his visit here.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Moreno spoke of Panama's "highly respected and well liked Jewish community," which, he said, would be greatly gratified by his visit here.

Costa Rica Friendly

Dr. Ortiz Martin noted that Costa Rica has always maintained the friendliest of relations with Israel.

The visitors arrived here from Athens after a tour of the Far East and India.

They were also received yesterday by Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom, who presented them with the city emblem and albums of Jerusalem. During the day the visitors laid a wreath at the grave of Theodor Herzl.

Last night, a dinner was given in their honour by Mrs. Meir. Among the guests were: the President of the Supreme Court, the Ambassadors of The Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy and Argentina; the Ministers of Uruguay and Venezuela; the Guatemalan Chargé d'Affaires; the Chilean Chargé d'Affaires; the Greek Diplomatic Representative; the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires; Mr. Ts'arov Tsur; Mr. Meir Argov, M.K.; the Honorary Consul-General of Panama and Mrs. Mizrahi; the Consul of Panama and Mrs. Haddaf; Aluf-Mishne Yosef Carmel; the Director-General and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry, and their ladies.

(Picture — Page 6)

B-G Making Specific Requests For Tangible Help from Britain

Friends Not Necessarily Allies

By S. J. GOLDSMITH, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — The initial luncheon meeting between Prime Ministers Macmillan and Ben-Gurion was a very friendly affair, communication between them being made easy in view of the British leader's sympathies for Zionism and Israel.

In addition they also share an intellectual interest in pursuits unrelated to practical politics, which also helped to make their first meeting a social success.

Mr. Macmillan, unlike Sir Anthony Eden, and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, is not a new convert to friendship for Israel. He belongs to the Lloyd George-Balfour-Churchill strain of British statesmen regarding Zionism, and his feeling for it, and later for Israel, is of long standing. He had never hesitated to make them public even after assuming the Premiership.

At the same time, in assessing the practical results of Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit, we must remember Churchill's famous saying about Israel when he was Premier, that even Premiers are not always able to act according to their personal feelings.

The Foreign Office's efforts to appease Abdul Nasser persist. The invitation to the Egyptian trade delegation was announced at the same time as the arrangements for the Israel Premier's visit. Whether it was by accident or design is difficult to say, but prevailing British policy is to maintain friendly relations with both Israel and the Arabs.

In this respect, Arab protests are ignored but a balancing policy will inevitably affect the practical aspects of Mr. Ben-Gurion's talks here.

UAR Says West Plotting Attack

CAIRO (Reuter).— Red headlines in Cairo newspapers yesterday described Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit to London as a "conspiracy" against the Arabs.

"Al Akhbar," under a full-page headline, "Conspiracy shifts to London," said it was quite clear that the object of Mr. Ben-Gurion's journey was not merely to obtain quantities of armaments from the Western states, but also to instigate these countries to "commit another folly against us."

"Al Gomhouriya" said in an editorial that the three Western states together with West Germany harboured sinister intentions against the Arabs under the guise of false friendship. It said that while Israel lived on the West's dole, the Western states' aim was also to instigate and abet Israel to perpetrate criminal aggression in a bid to expand her territory at the Arabs' expense.

The Arab diplomatic missions in London have lodged a formal protest with the Foreign Office against the holding of talks with Mr. Ben-Gurion. The protest was made Wednesday night by the Lebanese Ambassador, Ibrahim el Ahdab.

The Foreign Office spokesman said el Ahdab was told that Mr. Ben-Gurion was visiting Britain privately.

Meets Macmillan, Lloyd

By ARI RATH, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON.—Mr. Ben-Gurion conferred for two hours here yesterday evening with Prime Minister Macmillan and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd. The Israel Prime Minister arrived in the morning from New York for a three-day visit—the second stage of his pre-Summit tour.

His purpose here is believed to be more specific than in Washington, in connection with maintaining the Middle East balance of power.

At talks with Mr. Macmillan and other British leaders, Mr. Ben-Gurion is expected to reiterate Israel's demand that the Summit conference issue a joint declaration calling for direct Israel-Arab peace talks.

In the press lounge at the airport Mr. Ben-Gurion made the following statement:

"It is with a sense of deep satisfaction that I set foot on British soil. I am very happy that recent years have seen a growing mutual understanding and cordiality in the relations between our two countries. [illegible] the historic [illegible] of the People of Israel and we shall always recall with profound gratitude Britain's contribution in the first stages of our national [illegible]... I [illegible] with [illegible] my visit to this country in 1940 when I was able to witness for myself the valiant, indomitable spirit of the people of this island who withstood with such outstanding courage the rain of death and destruction poured down on them by Hitler's air force. The People of Israel appreciate Britain's contribution historically and in our time to world civilization. The People of Israel share with the people of Britain devotion to democracy, the values of freedom and of peace. I look forward to meeting with your distinguished Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet and with other British personalities."

Asked by reporters if he had come to ask for more arms, Mr. Ben-Gurion replied: "You cannot expect me to tell you that before I tell it to the people I have come to see."

He added: "I go in favour of complete disarmament in the Middle East, with mutual inspection, before world disarmament begins. In the present situation, a Middle East arms embargo is impossible."

He said there were three quarrels in the Middle East in addition to that between East and West.

These were: between Israel and her Arab neighbours, between Abdul Nasser and Arab countries who chose to remain independent and free, and between Nasser and Iraq.

Mr. Ben-Gurion seemed rested after a night's sleep on the plane.

As Mr. Ben-Gurion was speaking to reporters, police scuffled with Arab pickets.

The Prime Minister lunched at 10 Downing Street with Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, and the leaders of the Labour and Liberal Opposition parties, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell and Mr. Jo Grimond. Sir Simon Marks, Sir Frank Soskice, and Mr. Barnett Janner were also present.

Talks between Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Macmillan again at 10, Downing Street, began at 1830 GMT. Mr. Lloyd and Ambassador Arthur Lourie were present.

The Premier and his party are staying at Claridges.

Despite top-level political talks, the London week-end is expected to be quiet as compared with the crowded Washington-New York schedule.

Americans Charmed by B-G

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — From the Irish detective who was the first American to greet Mr. Ben-Gurion as he alighted in Boston, to the uniformed New York City cop who was the last to shake his hand as he boarded the El Al plane on Wednesday evening, every one in high and low station to whom he spoke was charmed and impressed by the Israel Prime Minister.

Your correspondent has heard only one complaint, and this was directed not against Mr. Ben-Gurion but against those who organized his off-the-record meeting with 400 Jewish leaders on Tuesday evening.

The official hosts were the United Jewish Appeal and Israel Bond organizations, and several Zionist leaders have privately expressed concern that no recognition was given to Zionist organizations. All Zionist bodies were well represented and top Zionist leaders from all over the country flew in to hear him with one notable exception — Dr. Nahum Goldmann.

I was unable to reach Dr. Goldmann for an explanation of his absence, but his secretary thought he had another engagement.

One Z.O.A. leader who flew in from Chicago told me that nothing Mr. Ben-Gurion said in his 80-minute off-the-record talk merited his long trip, but he still appreciated the fact that the Premier took time out from his talks with world statesmen to meet with Jews, and he enjoyed seeing him once again.

Not even his controversial remark about Mr. Ben-Gurion's definition of Zionism, which of course differs from the beliefs of American Zionists, could rile the audience. Mr. Ben-Gurion said it with a smile, and Zionist leaders smiled back as if to say, "We know this is what you think and we can't change you."

His visit can best be summed up by his last words on American soil. Shaking hands with the policeman who had been guarding him, he said: "Shalom, be a man of peace even in uniform."

The Land is yours with EGGED Tours

(See Page Two)

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"TIME" REPORTS:
(February 29, 1960 edition)

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Social & Personal

President I. Ben-Zvi yesterday received Mr. Luis Alberto Monge, the Costa Rican labour leader and Member of Parliament.

The President and Mrs. I. Ben-Zvi, accompanied by the President's Aide, yesterday paid a condolence call on the widow of Judge Gad Frumkin.

Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received Mr. and Mrs. Otto Frank.

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The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received the British Ambassador, Mr. Patrick Francis Hancock. Mrs. Meir also received Mrs. Katia Mann, widow of Thomas Mann, and her brother, Prof. Klaus Pringsheim.

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The Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Kadish Luz, was yesterday made an honorary member of the Brit Rishonim.

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The new Director of U.S.O.M. in Israel, Mr. C. Reed Liggit, visited Tiberias yesterday, accompanied by officials of the Government Tourist Corporation. Miss Violetta Bar Ilan, also of U.S.O.M., is studying food standards in hotels and restaurants in the town.

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A reception for the new American Consul-General in Jerusalem and Mrs. Eric Carl Wendelin was given last night at the home of Mrs. Sara MacDonell, U.S. Vice-Consul in Jerusalem. Among the guests were the Mayor of Jerusalem, the Jerusalem Army and Police Commanders, the District Representative and members of the consular corps.

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Paul Newman, who is playing the lead role in Otto Preminger's film "Exodus," and his actress wife, Joanne Woodward, are staying at the Dolphin House in Shavei Zion, until filming starts on March 28.

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Prof. Isaac Guelfat, of the Hebrew University, has been elected Corresponding Member (Foreign) of the Association for Applied Economics in France.

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Prof. and Mrs. Max Beloff yesterday visited Yad Vashem, where they were received by Dr. Arieh L. Kubovy, Chairman of the Institute.

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Professor Ernest D. Bergman, of the Planning and Research Department of the Ministry of Defence; Professor G. Stein, of the Hebrew University; Professor K. S. Spiegler, of the Technion; and Dr. Nathan Sharon, of the Weizmann Institute, will tonight review the achievements and problems of science in Israel, at a meeting at Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, at 8.30. The moderator will be Mr S. Samet, of "Ha'aretz."

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The exhibition of etchings by Toulouse-Lautrec, already shown in Haifa, was opened at the Dizengoff Museum in Tel Aviv yesterday.

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ENGAGEMENT

BRESLER-HERSHMAN

The engagement is announced of Philip, son of Mrs. H. Bresler and the late A. J. Bresler of 21 Clarence Parade, Southsea, England, to Adrienne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ian Hershman of 8, Basinghill, Golders Green, London, N.W. 11, London, March 1960.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial meeting for the members of B'nai B'rith who perished in the Holocaust was held in the Martyrs' Forest in the Jerusalem Corridor on Thursday in the presence of 182 B'nai B'rith members from the U.S. The guests planted trees in the forest after the ceremony.

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MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service for Dr. Z. Soskin, member of the First Zionist Congress and one of the founders of Nahariya, was held there yesterday on the first anniversary of his death. The local council erected a tombstone over his grave and the Mayor, Mr. G. Tata, unveiled it at the service, which was attended by Mr. A. Harzfeld, M.K.; Rivka Aaronsohn, former member of Nili, and numerous friends.

DIAMOND. — A cushion-shaped pink diamond, the largest of its kind ever offered for auction in Britain, was sold yesterday for £46,000. The unmounted stone, weighing 34.64 carats, was described at Sotheby's auction rooms as "the property of a gentleman."

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Tickets: Ramat Gan Pas
Petah Tikva Globe Travel
Haifa Gruenberger

Top Exporters Win Awards

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Export figures for the first two months of this year outstripped those for the same period last year by $11m. This was disclosed here on Thursday by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, speaking at a ceremony at Beit Sokolow at which certificates of merit were awarded to 111 "certified exporters."

"The most outstanding economic achievement of the year is that the overwhelming majority of our manufacturers have become export-minded," Mr. Sapir declared. Though it seemed unlikely that the increased pace of exports would continue throughout 1960, he believed that this year's export totals will again show a substantial rise over the preceding year's figures.

The Citrus Marketing Board, credited with exports of $45.4m., headed the list of 20 "export millionaires." It was followed by the Company for Agricultural Exports, with a $7.8m. total, and the Association for Citrus Products and Preserves, which exported goods valued at $4.3m. Each of the 20 top exporters was awarded a gold medallion and a certificate. Ninety-one other exporters were awarded certificates of merit for exports in excess of $100,000 each.

Eshkol at Southern Command Conference

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Finance Minister Levi Eshkol yesterday spoke on the new State budget before the annual conference of officers of the Southern Command held at the Keren Hall here. The O/C Southern Command, Aluf-Mishne Avraham Yoffe, reported on the Command's work during the past year.

Mr. Eshkol yesterday visited an Air Force base accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. Shimon Peres; the Chief-of-Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov; and the Air Force Commander, Aluf Ezer Weizmann.

Carmelit Runs Again; Fare Up by 2 Agorot

HAIFA. — After undergoing repairs for more than three weeks, the Carmelit was back in operation yesterday, with a fare increase of two agorot per trip.

The period of enforced idleness is estimated to have cost the Carmelit at least IL60,000 in revenue.

VISITORS' GALLERY
Building an Academy

There is no shortage of good hospitals in Canada and the U.S., but for the wealthy Canadian Segals family, of Montreal, there was only one place for a serious operation: in Jerusalem. The difficult operation on Mrs. Henrietta Segals in the Hadassah-Hebrew University Hospital was successful, and the Jerusalem Academy of Medicine is to have a new auditorium as a result. It will be one of the country's finest auditoriums, according to the Jerusalem Chairman of the Israel Medical Association, Dr. Aaron Brand-Aurahan.

It was not Zionism alone that made Mr. Meier I. Segals, noted Montreal communal worker, and his wife, decide on Jerusalem. They had heard of the "very great man," the gynaecologist, Prof. Bernard Zondek, and came last December for the operation. "It was our fourth visit here," Mrs. Segals said, "but it was in the hospital that I really got to know Israel."

There were four patients in the ward, and in the two weeks she was there, 14 patients "all types, immigrants and *sabras*" had passed through. "While outgoing patients were dressing behind a screen, the beds were being prepared for new ones." The attention was wonderful, from the medical treatment of Prof. Zondek, Prof. Natan Rabinovici, assisted by Dr. D. M. Serr, to the smiling nurses. Her former co-patients have been visiting her daily in the King David Hotel, bringing regards and gifts.

"We wanted to express our appreciation, and decided on the auditorium after hearing that physicians here were in great need of meeting premises," Mr. Segals said. Mr. Segals, a native of Riga, who lived some 25 years in Russia, is now a director of several companies in Canada. According to the former Israel Consul-general in Canada, Mr. Yehuda Golan, Mr. Segals' main hobby is "helping individuals incognito." In this way he has provided scholarships to about a dozen students, including Israelis, and regularly contributes to local and Israel fund-drives. The Meier Segals Auditorium is to perpetuate the memory of members of Mr. Segals' family who died in concentration camp in Riga.

The auditorium will be built on top of the I.M.A.'s existing building in Rehov Straus. Mr. Segals is giving the substantial part of the IL250,000 cost. Going by the preliminary blueprints already made the auditorium will seat from 650 to 700 persons and will be three storeys high. It is hoped that it will be ready for next year's fourth world congress of Jewish physicians. The present one-storey and basement building was built about two-and-a-half years ago. The Jerusalem Academy of Medicine is not for Jerusalem only, the I.M.A. points out, but is the I.M.A.'s national headquarters for its Scientific Council. S.C.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Asuta, 12 King George, 4872.

TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Seidenwahr, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Castel, 147 Ibn G'virol, 22118. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 22535. JAFFA: Galenica, 19 Yefet (4), 83429. RAMAT GAN: Aliya, 4 Bialik, 738400. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 34 Stampfer. REHOVOT: Berk, 156 Herzl, 95-1566. NATANYA: Hanassi. HAIFA: Rashi, 36 Bar-Giora, 68366.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Alba, Jaffa Road-Zion Square, 3703.

TEL AVIV (8 a.m.-7 p.m.): Abramsky, 43 Allenby, 65826. Moskowitz, 25 King George, 62880. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 24264. Kreinkin, 10 Herzl, 65223. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31387. JAFFA: Dejani, 98 Sderot Yerushalayim, 81986. (7 p.m.-midnight:) Kolberg, 38 Allenby, 29935. Siedenwahr, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24843. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31387. JAFFA: Dejani, 98 Sderot Yerushalayim, 81986. RAMAT GAN: Hatichon, Ramat Yitshak, 36 Uziel (Hatichon), 71949. PETAH TIKVA: Fishbein, 6 Hafetz Hayim. REHOVOT: Berk, 156 Herzl, 95-1566. NATANYA: Hanassi. HAIFA: Glousman, 18 Balfour, 4032.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Horn, 30 King George, 2746. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TODAY

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5A Shimshon, 26748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman. Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 28411. Dr. Watts, 15 Soutine, 27027. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51274. Dr. Maier, 50 Arlosoroff, 51200. HOLON: Dr. Dokor, Block 12A, Shikun Amami, Tel Giborim.

RAMAT GAN: Dr. Sandburg, 63 Bialik. Dr. Rosenblum, 9 Malal (corner 120 Modi'in). Dr. Pasberg, 176 Haroeh.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 8 Rehov Hanevi'im, Tel. 2424.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Levi, Kiryat Moshe, Beit Cohen. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV, HOLON, RAMAT GAN, HAIFA: Same as yesterday.

Ex-Krupp 'Slaves' Get Compensation

TEL AVIV. — Former Jewish inmates of German concentration camps who did forced labour at Krupp factories must apply for compensation by the end of this year, the Joint Distribution Committee has announced.

Applications may be submitted by the applicants or their representatives to the Compensation Treuhand Gmbh, Staufenstrasse 29A, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, which has been designated to carry out the agreement reached last December between the Friedrich Krupp Company and the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany.

Applications should contain at least the following information: first and last name, maiden name, place and date of birth, present address, name of the Krupp factory where the forced labour was performed and the length of service. Applicants will receive a questionnaire from the Compensation Treuhand Gmbh, to aid it in checking the information contained in the applications.

T.A. Dogs Find Home in Haifa

HAIFA. — Nineteen homeless dogs from Tel Aviv were brought to the canine home of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently. The barking dogs, wards of the Tel Aviv Association, had been kept in a private dog home, which was too expensive. The Haifa group offered to house them, at IL10 a month each, to cover expenses.

The 19 dogs joined the 110 animals of all types and sizes, already housed in a former British Army camp. It was put at the Association's disposal by the Kishon Authority.

The dogs are cared for by two paid workers and volunteers of the Association. Its 500 members and various firms and institutions contribute to their upkeep, but contributions are lagging behind at the rate of IL200 a month.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 5.11 tonight and ends tomorrow at 6.25 p.m.

Portion: Ki Tissa:

Shmot: 30, 11—34, 35.

D'varim: 25, 17—19.

Haftara: M'lakhim I: 18, 20—39.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha, 5.30 p.m, Arvit, 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.00 p.m. Arvit, 6.20 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight Minha, 5.35 p.m. Arvit, 5.45 p.m. Shabbat morning, 8.00 p.m. Minha, 5.05 p.m. Arvit, 6.18 p.m. At 5.20 p.m. Shiur by Dr. Warhaftig. Services conducted by Cantor Moshe Stern & Choir.

Rehavia Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Lecture on Haphtara tomorrow, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'Yahadut Mithademet (Progressive Judaism) (Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn Gvirol): Tonight: 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight, 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (6 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda). Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 5.25 p.m.

Beit Hamoreh (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.25 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.40 p.m. Arvit, 6.20 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight, 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

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Cables in Brief

MOROCCO. — The U.S. will lend Morocco $40m. for economic development in 1960 the American Embassy in Rabat has announced.

PRESIDENT. — Ireland's resident representative at the U.N., Mr. Frederick Boland, was yesterday reported to be almost certain of election as President of the 1960 General Assembly. Usually reliable sources said that Czechoslovakia had more or less given up hope of obtaining the office for its nominee, Mr. Jiri Nosek.

VOLCANO. — A volcano on Manam Island, off the north-east New Guinea coast, erupted with a shattering roar yesterday. Nothing is yet known of the fate of the island's 4,000 population.

ACTRESS. — Johanna Ehrenstrasser, 21-year-old Austrian actress and "Miss Europe" in 1958, was jailed for 12 months at the Old Bailey when she admitted to thefts of jewellery and furs valued at £6,900 from London shops. She was also recommended for deportation.

REFUGEES. — The directors of the two largest West German state-owned circuses — Busch and Barlay — have fled to West Germany. Last month the East German Communist Party ordered them to merge into a "central circus."

BRAINWASH. — Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, said that no organization responsible to the British Government had ever used "brainwashing" techniques. Britain never had indulged and never would indulge in practices of this kind, he told questioners in the House of Commons.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

All times G.M.T.

DEPARTURES: Olympic 615, to Nicosia and Athens — 0610. B.E.A. 129, to Athens, Zurich and London — 0730. T.W.A. 801, to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0540. Alitalia 451, to Rome—0705. El Al 209, to Rome, Paris and New York — 1300.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800, from New York, Paris, Rome and Athens — 1635. B.E.A. 126, from London, Rome and Athens — 2040. El Al 208, from New York, Paris and Rome — 1755. Cyprus Airways 22, from London, Rome, Istanbul, Ankara and Nicosia — 2159.

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TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Film Show:— Israeli films — daily showings. Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon-1 p.m.

• Music to Inspire:— Records (and background pictures): Weber — Konzertstueck for Piano and Orchestra; Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony; Tchaikovsky's "Capriccio Italien." Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 8.30.

• Tours:— Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 12 noon, daily, New University Campus.

Yad Vashem — Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron — Conducted tours (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.

• Exhibitions:— Oils, aquarelles, drawings by Menahem Helholz, Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Today: 10-1, 5-8, tomorrow: 10-2.

"Israel Today" — permanent exhibition, Binyanei Haooma, 10-4 daily; Fridays 10-1.

Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Road, Tel. 63737. Est. 1933. 9-1, 3-7. Friday 9-2. New exhibition: Oils and drawings by S. Rabino. All purchases mailed upon request.

• Meet Jerusalem Artists:— Artists House: 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.

• Bezalel National Museum:— Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art; Archaeological objects; Primitive Art, Dutch and Flemish drawings from the Fodor Collection, Amsterdam. Brazilian Prints, Paintings and prints from the Low Countries—Museum Collection. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.

Bezalel Art Library: Memorial Exhibition of works by Sir Leonard Woolley and Dutch drawings, 9-1, 3.30-5.

Department of Antiquities, 38 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions: New excavations at Beersheba, Eynan and Tel Mor. Also permanent exhibition, 9-1, 3-5.

• Zoo:— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-3.30; tomorrow: 9-4

TEL AVIV

• Bridge:— "Talpiot" Bridge Club (Dr. Landau). Tournaments, lectures. Eden Bar, 22 Rehov Pinsker, Tel. 25784.

• Tourist Service:— Visit Hadassah Club, 30 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 22220.

Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens:— Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions:— "The Graphic Art of Toulouse-Lautrec." Beit Dizengoff, 16 Rothschild Blvd. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

African Primitive Art: statuettes, masks, implements, from collection of Mr. Sam Dubiner (over 150 exhibits). Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 4-10.

Ancient Glass Exhibition. Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

• Z.O.A. House:— Symposium on: "Science in Israel—Ways and Achievements," 8.30.

Tourist Service, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centre:— Hadassah Club Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehaluts. Tel. 67955.

BEERSHEBA

• Dine and Dance:— "Zafra" Bar-Restaurant. Excellent Italian, French, Israeli cuisine. Dancing and programme nightly.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Saturday Morning Music Hour:— Organ and these records: Bach — Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor. Brunetti — Symphony in C minor. Beethoven — Overture: "Consecration of the House" op. 124. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 10.30.

• Bar:— President Hotel, open nightly. Band, Nelly Stern — vocalist.

• Students' Concert:— All-Chopin Programme. Rubin Music Academy, 8.30.

• New Exhibition:— Haifa painters Shlomo Ichowitch, Rafael Mohar and Haim Nahor exhibit their works. Artists House, opening 11 a.m.

• Italian Puppet Theatre:— Piccoli, Edison, 6.45, 9.15.

TEL AVIV

• Chamber Music:— Works by Bach, Telemann, Haydn and Beethoven for 2 flutes, oboe, English Horn, Bassoon and Piano. Tel Aviv Museum, 16 Rothschild Blvd., 8.30.

• Warsaw Circus on Kikar Malchei Yisrael, 6.30, 9.30.

• Israel National Opera:— "La Périchole," 8.30.

• Theatre:— Ohel: "Known to Public" (Premiere), 8.30.

Habimah: "Twelve Angry Men," 6.30. "Visit of the Old Lady," 9.30.

Cameri: "Look Homeward, Angel," 6.30, 9.30.

• Oneg Shabbat:— With Baruch Zuckerman, J. Laschinsky and Abraham Harzfeld. Community singing. Auspices Sirkin Club. Tourists invited. Hamlin House, 30 Rehov Weizmann, 4 p.m.

• Z.O.A. House:— Tourist Service, 7-9 p.m.

• Dine and Dance:— Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23973.

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HAIFA

• Exhibition:— The Painters & Sculptors Association of Israel; Annual Exhibition of members' works. Artists' House, 24 UNO Avenue. Daily except Friday 10-1, and 4-7.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. March 19: "Twelve Angry Men," 6.30; "Visit of the Old Lady," 9.30. Sun. March 20: "Visit of the Old Lady" (popular prices). Mon. March 21: "The Trees Die Standing" — Rishon Lezion. "Twelve Angry Men" — Afula. Tues. March 22: "Twelve Angry Men" (popular prices). Wed. March 23, "Visit of the Old Lady." Thurs. March 24: "Twelve Angry Men." "The Trees Die Standing" — Natanya.

All performances are held at Beit Habimah in Tel Aviv and commence at 8.30, unless indicated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. March 19: "La Perichole." Mon. March 21: "Alexandra." Wed. March 23: "La Perichole." Sat. March 26: "La Perichole." Tues. March 29: "La Perichole." Thurs. March 31: "Alexandra" at Armon, Haifa.

All performances take place at the Opera House in Tel Aviv, and commence at 8.30 p.m., unless indicated otherwise.

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The Weather

FORECAST: Further rise in temperatures with a feeling of dryness.

Weather Synopsis: A ridge of high pressure over East Mediterranean with a flow of desert air to our region.

	A	B	C
Mt. Canaan	42	6—17	6—13
Tiberias	36	11—25	11—27
Haifa Port	73	10—15	10—20
Natanya	68	— 22	10—24
Tel Aviv Kirya	66	9—20	9—24
Tel Aviv Port	71	10—18	10—20
Lydda Airport	46	8—24	8—26
Jerusalem	20	8—18	8—20
Beersheba	23	6—23	6—25
Eilat	17	13—26	13—30

(A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Temperature range yesterday evening. C) Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Dr. A. Antonovsky, lecturer in sociology at the University of Teheran, and Prof. Ralph L. Pound, lecturer in education at the same University, to lecture at Israel institutions of higher learning for two weeks under Fulbright fellowships.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Capp, of New York, for a one-week stay under the auspices of the U.J.A.

Mrs. Lola Beer-Ebner, from a trip to Europe in connection with an Israel Bonds fashion show in Paris next year.

DEPARTURES

Monsignor Albert Martin, a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, and his secretary, the Reverend Jean Mark Valère, after a six-day visit (by El Al).

Mrs. Lea Kadar, for Berne, to take up her post as Counsellor at the Israel Embassy (by El Al).

Mr. Kalman Ginsburg, the impresario, to Paris, to conclude arrangements for a series of appearances here in May by the French National Theatre, under the direction of M. Jean Louis Barrault (by El Al).

Two Die, One Hurt Falling from Roofs

Two persons were killed and one is believed to have suffered a fractured skull after falling from roofs in various parts of the country.

Aziz Magenzi, 21, a building worker, died in Rambam Hospital in Haifa yesterday from injuries he suffered on Wednesday when he fell from a scaffolding while repairing a roof.

Four-year-old Israel Seesay was killed instantly yesterday when he fell from the roof of a two-storey building on which he had been climbing in Ramle.

Another child, Elli Sharaban, is feared to have suffered a fractured skull when she fell from a four-metre-high roof in Old Peki'in on Wednesday. She was taken to Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

EIGHT HUNDRED schoolchildren from Western Galilee yesterday participated in the third annual jamboree of choirs of the region.

Foerder Urges Higher Rents, More Private Building

TEL AVIV. — A reasoned argument for the transformation of the Housing Division of the Ministry of Labour into a largely supervisory body, and for the encouragement of private building as a substitute, was formulated here on Thursday by Dr. Yeshayahu Foerder, one of Israel's most influential economists.

Addressing the Board of Directors of the General Mortgage Bank, of which he is Chairman, Dr. Foerder declared that if rents were permitted to rise gradually private interests could be found to assume the burden of financing Israel's housing programme. This would permit the Government Housing Division to limit its activities to putting up houses only for immigrants and the needy.

Under his proposal, the Government would be relieved of finding the funds for constructing model housing estates and commercial centres, or maintaining enormous stocks of building materials. The Housing Division could then devote itself to supervising the planning and quality of community building.

Encourage Capital

Dr. Foerder suggested these ways in which capital could be encouraged to invest in building:

- legislation be adopted to give Government guarantees to private investment in public housing — funds which in any case are now derived from the Development Budget;
- foreign capital be mobilized through the Investment Authority, with Government guarantees, for financing building;
- credit be allocated from deposits made under the various bank saving schemes, up to 20 per cent of the total volume;
- bond issues be floated, and that
- the Lehman Committee proposal for the encouragement of rental buildings be implemented.

Dr. Foerder said that the interim findings of the Eisenberg Committee were a step in the right direction. The committee recommended rent increases of 10 to 25 per cent on flats of up to three rooms, and of up to 50 per cent on larger apartments and business premises.

"We have no right to oblige landlords to pay a subsidy to their tenants," he declared. There is no longer any justification for a rent freeze, particularly if we want to attract capital into building.

Budget Figures

Referring to this year's Development Budget figures, Dr. Foerder pointed out that the Government had undertaken to put up essential housing at an estimated cost of IL.144m. yet had allocated only IL.65m. to do the job. "I cannot accept the view that housing is not the Government's responsibility; some alternative source of financing must be encouraged," he declared.

Turning to the operations of the General Mortgage Bank, Dr. Foerder said that it had financed some 5,000 new housing units last year, approximately 30 per cent of all homes built for public sale. New loans during the period totalled IL.22m., as compared to IL.14m. the previous year and IL.7m. in 1957. About half of the housing loans were to new immigrants.

He went on to say that the Bank plans to float a new IL.3m. issue of linked debentures.

The Board voted to increase its dividend by one-half of one per cent — to 1 per cent—to holders of ordinary shares and 8½ per cent on preference shares.

Kupat Holim Budget Short on Revenue

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Control Committee of Kupat Holim on Thursday deferred a decision on the Sick Fund's IL.115m. draft budget for 1960-61 till mid-May.

The Committee will in the meantime try to find new sources of revenue.

Mr. M. Soroka, Kupat Holim's Treasurer, told the Committee that last year's operating deficit of IL.9m. would have to be carried over to this year's budget.

The Committee decided to apply for greater Government assistance, while at the same time investigating the possibility of raising membership dues. At present, members earning IL.250 and over all pay the same dues.

Pending adoption of the new budget, Kupat Holim operations will be run according to the allocations of last year's IL.106.5m. budget.

Former Purchase Tax Official Gets 3 Years

TEL AVIV. — The former head of the Textiles Section of the Purchase Tax Department in Tel Aviv, Emanuel Ideiman, was yesterday sentenced by District Court Judge E. Many to three years' imprisonment and fined IL.2,000 for complicity in bribery, conspiring to extract money under false pretences and falsifying accounts.

A textiles assessor in the same office, Michael Silberstein, was sentenced to two years and fined IL.1,500 on the same charges. They were convicted on Wednesday. Granting a request of the defence counsels, Judge Many ruled that the men will begin serving their sentences on April 20, after the end of the Passover holiday.

A manufacturer of silk cloth, Fishel Spitzer, of Ramat Gan, who was convicted at the same time of bribing another official in the Purchase Tax Department, was fined IL.3,000 and given a suspended sentence of one year. Spitzer had paid IL.700 to Avraham Kehila — who is now serving a 15-month sentence — for falsely crediting with IL.2,800 the purchase tax account of Spitzer's company, Ta'asiyat Meshi Eretz-Yisraeli. (Itim)

League Leaders Face Tough Game

TEL AVIV. — National League soccer leaders Haifa Hapoel have a very tough nut to crack on Saturday when the club entertains Tel Aviv Hapoel — at present in fourth spot. The Tel Aviv side last Saturday brought down Petah Tikva Hapoel 3:2, and has shown top form in recent weeks.

Though Haifa Hapoel are a very difficult team to beat at home, they may be unsettled by the tough defence of the Tel Aviv team.

Petah Tikva Hapoel, in second spot in the League table, seem likely to win two points from Tel Aviv Betar, though the aspirants to the championship have been showing signs of tiredness of late. Tel Aviv Maccabi, back in the championship running and within two points of the leaders, will go all-out against Bnei Yehuda and must be favoured to snatch a victory.

In the fight to avoid relegation, Jaffa Maccabi will have a hard time holding points against visiting Haifa Maccabi, but Ramat Gan Hapoel may have more success against Jerusalem Hapoel. Petah Tikva Maccabi, who entertain the greatly improved Natanya Maccabi side, may manage to hold their visitors to a draw.

League A championship aspirants Tel Aviv Shimshon have been suspended for six months because their players attacked a referee in Hadera a few weeks ago, and they will now be out of the running.

FIXTURES: National League: Haifa Hapoel vs. Tel Aviv Hapoel; Bnei Yehuda vs. Tel Aviv Maccabi; Tel Aviv Betar vs. Petah Tikva Hapoel; Ramat Gan Hapoel vs. Jerusalem Hapoel; Jaffa Maccabi vs. Haifa Maccabi; Petah Tikva Maccabi vs. Natanya Maccabi.

League A: Hadera Maccabi vs. Beersheba Hapoel; [illegible] Hapoel vs. Rehovot Hapoel; Rehovot Maccabi vs. Mahaneh Yehuda Hapoel; Kfar Saba Hapoel vs. Hadera Hapoel; Kiryat Haim Hapoel vs. Tiberias Hapoel; Tel Aviv Hakoah vs. [illegible].

Sports Quiz Winner

Mr. Uri Hollager, of Haifa, a Naval Officer, was declared winner of the National Sports Quiz, the final session of which was held at the Y.M.C.A. in Jerusalem late Wednesday evening. He received a round-trip ticket to the World Olympics taking place this summer in Rome.

Sephardim Urge Reunion of Families

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The World Federation of Sephardi Communities is to ask the Moroccan Government to allow Moroccan Jews to be reunited with their relatives in Israel. This was one of the resolutions adopted by the Federation's Presidium in Jerusalem at its closing session in the early hours of yesterday morning.

Another resolution was to dispatch goodwill missions to Sephardi communities throughout the world, to spur them to work for Israel and to urge their young people to immigrate to Israel.

It was also decided to ask the Jewish Agency to agree to the Federation's building its own fund drives to finance its activities in Israel and the Diaspora, unless the Agency were willing to grant the Federation allocations from the United Jewish Appeal and similar campaigns, as it now does in the United Kingdom.

Agreement Not Reached

No agreement was reached on the question of the Federation joining the broadened World Zionist Organization, under the latter's new constitution, and of affiliating with the World Jewish Congress. Members of the Presidium will continue their discussion on these two points by correspondence. If they cannot reach a unanimous conclusion, a final decision will be left to the Federation's Congress in Jerusalem in May, 1961. The Federation's World President, and its U.K. President, Mr. Denzil Sebag Montefiore, is reported to have opposed both affiliations, while the Federation's Israel President, Mr Behor Shitrit, and U.S. President, Dr. Shimon Nissim, were for them.

The Federation was founded in 1951. It is estimated that there are some 2,200,000 Sephardi Jews throughout the world, about one million of them in Israel.

World head of the Girl Guide Movement, Dame Leslie Violet Whateley, is shown on her arrival at Lydda Airport on Wednesday night for a visit as guest of the Israel Girl Scouts. She is to discuss the acceptance of the Israel organization into full membership of the international movement. She was greeted at the airport by the head of the Israel Girl Scouts, Mrs. Miriam Edelman.

Aharon Cohen Loses Technicality Appeal

The Supreme Court, sitting as the High Court of Justice, yesterday rejected a petition by Aharon Cohen that it invalidate the preliminary examination of the charges of espionage against him. Cohen claimed that the preliminary examination was not valid because the Haifa District Attorney had not filed the revised charge sheet at least one week before the examining judge was named, as required by law.

In its decision, the Supreme Court found that the examining judge, Relieving President of the Haifa District Court H. Zohar, had been appointed on February 16 — fifteen days after the prosecution had filed the revised charge sheet. (Itim)

BILLY GRAHAM

(Continued from Page One)

[illegible] "Christian Community [illegible]."

Later, at a crowded press conference at the King David Hotel, he elaborated on his previous statement. He had come to Israel, he said, to accept the invitation of the United Christian Council here, to see his personal friends, and in response to suggestions by his "many American Jewish friends." A major objective of his visit was to see the new nation where "the Star of David is flying for the first time in 2,000 years."

"I pray for the peace of Jerusalem, and I mean it," [illegible]. Later, he said that he believed that "Israel has an important role to play in the world. You cannot realise what an experience this is for me."

Dr. Graham continued: "I want to make it quite clear that I have come to preach the Gospel to the Christian Community. I have not come to proselytize. It was your people who proselytized us, for every Book of the Bible—except one—was written by a Jew."

'Can't Keep Them Away'

He went on to say that when he was 17, "Christ came to me. I was faced with the decision of deciding whether he was the Son of God, or the biggest fraud in the world."

Asked if his message would be delivered to non-Christians, he said that "if persons other than Christians want to come, I can't keep them away. And I don't think you would want me to."

Asked whether he would ask persons to step forward during his meetings to take a "decision for Christ," Dr. Graham said that he did not yet know.

He emphasized that his visit is non-political, and that he has "no panacea for solving the complex problems of the Middle East."

If the principles of "love your neighbour" and granting forgiveness were followed, peace would be inevitable, he said. Asked whether in his visit to the Arab countries he had seen these two principles in action, he replied "I would not want to answer that question because it would be too involved."

Dr. Graham held his first meeting on Thursday night at Reverend Pencovic's Assemblies of God Church in Jerusalem. The meeting was open only to members of the United Christian Council. Several hundred persons attended.

He will hold his first public meeting at St. John's, in Haifa, at 7.30 on Saturday evening. He is leaving Jerusalem for Rehovot on Friday morning, where he will visit the Weizmann Institute as the guest of Mr. Abba Eban.

On Monday he is scheduled to be received by President Ben-Zvi. He leaves Israel on Tuesday for the U.S., via France.

Opium Seized on Negev Road; Three Arrested

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Police yesterday seized two and one quarter kilograms of pure opium concealed inside the spare tire of a tender belonging to a notable of the Abu R'gaig tribe.

Acting on a tip, police stopped the tender on the road near Tel-el-Milah, about 30 kms. east of here. Inside were two Beduin of the Abu R'gaig tribe and an Arab from Jaffa. The opium was inside two small sacks concealed in the spare tire.

The Arab from Jaffa allegedly admitted buying the opium for local use and paying IL.1,000 for it. It was presumably smuggled by the Beduin from Jordan, where it had been brought from Syria.

The three men were arrested.

The policemen who took part in the operation were First Inspector Victor Abulafia, Sgt. Shimon Atai and Constable Shimon Larboni.

POLICE HUNT SEX KILLERS OF THREE CHICAGO SOCIALITES

OTTAWA, Illinois (Reuter).—Police were searching in the snow yesterday for clues to the triple murder near here on Wednesday of three socially-prominent, middle-aged Chicago women who were half stripped, raped, and then beaten to death with an icicle by two or possibly three men.

Their battered bodies were found by a party of boys from a nearby camp, who had joined the search when the women failed to return from a hike in a snowstorm.

They were discovered in a cave in the State Park near here, nude from the waist down and with their heads battered in. Nearby were a bloodstained camera and binoculars — and a huge, bloody icicle which may have come from a frozen waterfall.

Police believe the icicle was the murder weapon, and that the women put up a terrific fight.

The victims were Mrs. Frances Murphy, 47, wife of Mr. R. W. Murphy, Vice-President of the Borg-Warner Corporation; Mrs. Mildred Lindquist, 50, wife of Mr. Robert Lindquist, Vice-President of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago; and Mrs. Lillian Oetting, 50, wife of Mr. George Oetting, General Supervisor of Internal Audits for the Illinois Bell Telephone Company.

FIRST AID certificates were yesterday awarded to 12 Beersheba secondary school pupils and six members of the city's Fire Brigade who completed a three-month Magen David Adom course.

3 Arabs Held As Suspected Spies

TEL AVIV. — The names of three Arab youths who were arrested last month on suspicion of spying for Egypt and passing security information to the enemy, were released for publication yesterday by Magistrate Leah Ogen. Additional arrests are expected.

They are Saeed Mahmud Ali and Hassan Kassem Mahmud, who were arrested in Jaffa in February by the Police Special Branch, and Abdel Rahim Suleiman Muqalla, who was also arrested in February. Muqalla apparently had been operating independently. He had arms in his possession at the time of his arrest and has also been charged with armed infiltration.

The three youths, members of prominent families in the Little Triangle, stole across the border into the Gaza Strip several months ago after returning from an escapade in Jordan, and were sent back to gather information for the Egyptian authorities. They operated chiefly in the Tel Aviv-Jaffa area, where they were known in night-club circles.

It is learned that a number of Arab youths have recently crossed into the Gaza Strip to offer their services to Egyptian intelligence. Some of them were sent back to Israel after receiving training.

It is also understood that, until recently, large numbers of Israel Arabs were stealing across the Jordan border. The flow turned to the Gaza Strip after these persons were returned to Israel by the Jordan authorities following long and rigorous questioning and, often, after prolonged imprisonment. (Itim)

Infiltrator Sent Home to School

Jerusalem District Court Judge M. Gaulan on Thursday chose to believe a Jordanian schoolboy's story that he infiltrated into Israel a month ago after a quarrel with his father, and, instead of sending him to jail, sent him home.

The boy, Omer Isa, 17, of Beit Jala, near Bethlehem, told investigators that after falling out with his father he "didn't know what he was doing, and just wandered through the hills into Israel territory." He begged Judge Gaulan to send him home so that he would not lose more time at school.

The court sentenced him to a one-year suspended term, in spite of the prosecution's request that the boy be sent to jail. (Itim)

Kidnapped Shepherd Escapes from Syria

ACRE. — A 30-year-old shepherd who was kidnapped by armed Syrians in September 1958, turned up in Israel on Wednesday after escaping to Lebanon and making his way back from there.

The shepherd, Tala'at Mohammed Ali, was thrown into a jail near Damascus and underwent prolonged interrogation about army installations in Galilee. His body still bears signs of severe torture.

About two months ago, he was sent to an isolated village on the Iraqi border, from which he managed to escape. On his arrival back in Israel he reported to the police in Acre. (Itim)

Nahman Shtarkes Admitted to Hospital

Mr. Nahman Shtarkes, grandfather of eight-year-old Yossel Schuhmacher, was admitted to Sha'arei Zedek hospital in Jerusalem on Wednesday after he suddenly fell ill. The hospital declined to give any information.

Mr. Shtarkes has refused to disclose the whereabouts of his grandson in spite of a High Court order that the boy be restored to his parents. Mr. Shtarkes, a resident of Jerusalem's Mea Shearim quarter, claims that the boy would not get a proper religious education, and also that the child's parents wish to take him back to Russia.

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

More Fun and Finance Needed for Tourism

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — More Government investment in tourism, more fun and festivals and more hotels are among the recommendations that will be made to the Government Tourist Corporation by the American Society of Travel Agents (A.S.T.A.), Mr. Raymond Hering, Executive Vice-President of A.S.T.A., told the press last night.

He was speaking at a cocktail party and dinner held at the Sharon Hotel for A.S.T.A.'s Board of Directors, whose four-day conference ends here today.

Mr. Hering said Israel should concentrate on building hotels that would charge about $7 a day during the season. These would attract the new American tourist who could now afford to travel abroad because of lower costs. Such accommodations should include a private shower, lavatory, a decent bed, and good food.

Israel did not need casinos or fabulous night clubs, said Mr. Hering, having unique attractions without them. The standard of service in hotels here was "good," and that of restaurants "quite good," he said.

Alliance Tires To Raise Output 66%

HADERA. — The Alliance tire factory will increase its production from 7,500 tons to 12,500 tons a year with the completion of a IL.5m. extension project within a year or so. This was reported by the plant's management on Thursday during a visit by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, and the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid.

Half of the investment in the new project will be in foreign currency. The number of employees will then be doubled, to 1,000.

The plant's exports by the end of the year should reach IL4.25m., or two thirds of the total output, it was reported.

Minister Sapir and Ambassador Reid also visited the American-Israeli Paper Mills in Hadera, the Argaman factory in Bnei Brak, Etz Hazait in Petah Tikva, and the Ta'al plywood factory in Pardess Hanna.

Supreme Court Turns Down Breach Appeal

The Supreme Court yesterday upheld a District Court decision rejecting Mr. Jack Padwa's IL.250,000 breach-of-contract claim against Messrs. E. Illin and A. Friedman, of Kaiser-Fraser Ltd. Mr. Padwa had demanded this sum as compensation for shares allegedly promised him for his part in getting the plant established in Israel. (Itim)

(The judgment will be summarized in a forthcoming Jerusalem Post Law Report.)

Ahdut Decides to Go Along with B-G

RAMAT GAN. — A suggestion that the party leave the Government in protest against Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's meeting with Chancellor Adenauer was voted down after a heated debate at the Ahdut Ha'avoda conference which closed here on Thursday.

The meeting adopted a resolution favouring the extension of compulsory National Service to three years. It is now 30 months for men.

Among the speakers at the conference were Knesset Members Y. Allon, Y. Bar-Yehuda and Minister of Transport Y. Ben-Aharon.

IL2m. Budget For Lydda

LYDDA. — The Municipal Council here yesterday approved a IL2m. budget. Rates will be raised by 20 per cent. A IL.500,000 deficit will still remain outstanding, however, and the Government will be requested to cover it.

The largest budget allocation is IL.400,000 for education.

To U.S. to Organize Investment Authority

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Dr. Eli Dinstein, Controller of Foreign Currency and head of the newly established Investment Authority, left on Wednesday night for a month's visit to the U.S. and Europe in connection with the organization of the Authority's work. He said that the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, would join him in the U.S. in a week.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

MARCH 17, 1960

[illegible]

TODAY'S TENDENCY

Dollar bonds: Higher
Index Bonds: Unchanged
Ord. Shares: Firm
"Trade-in Alliance Shares" — [illegible]

AS REPORTED BY

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD.

Your Investment advisers

Use of Powdered Milk Likely in Jerusalem

The Government is considering the use of powdered milk in order to make up for the shortage of milk in the summer. The powdered milk would be used for cheese and other dairy products.

Milk production usually drops in the summer, and this year's drought is expected to induce farmers to reduce the size of their dairy herds, so that production will probably not reach the figure originally anticipated.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is considering steps for lowering milk production costs.

One of these steps is the use of one-litre bottles instead of the present half-litre bottles. Jerusalem is scheduled to be the first town where the larger bottles will be used. Special machinery for filling such bottles has been ordered for the new Tnuva dairy under construction near the entrance to Jerusalem.

'ISRAEL WEEK' AT GALLERIES LAFAYETTE

The Galleries Lafayette of Paris are sending a buyer to Israel to acquire products for display during an "Israel Week" to be held at the store. The Israel Fair Company will organize a sample display of Israel products for the buyer and serve as his liaison with local manufacturers.

DOLPHIN Diary

Published every Friday

SHAVEI ZION ON SEA

...With the stream of tourists growing by the day — ISRAEL is being discovered for what it is — A TRUE LAND OF SUNSHINE AND VACATION.

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Beit Sheraleh
Saturday, 26 March 1960, 8.30 p.m. sharp.

The New Israel String Quartet
with Yona Ettlinger (Clarinet),
Rudolf [illegible] (Bassoon),
Lowy (Fr. Horn),
Tabib [illegible] (Double Bass).
PROGRAMME:
Boccherini (Sextet),
Steinberg (Quartet)
Schubert Octet Op. 166
Tickets at the box office.

The Little Theatre
PRESENTS
in English
"Three in One"
(3 one-act plays)
Mystery, Drama, Comedy
Monday, March 21
Tuesday, March 22
at 8.30 p.m.
at Z.O.A. House
Tickets: Rococo, Ilan, Z.O.A. House

PICCOLI
The Italian Puppet Theatre
IN JERUSALEM
[illegible]
LAST DAY at the "FREE HALL" TEL AVIV
at 4 and 6.30 p.m.
IN HAIFA
on Wednesday, March [illegible] at 4 and 6.30
and Thursday and Friday, March [illegible] at 4 and 6.30.

Maurice Schwarz
directs and stars in
YOSHE KALB
(in Yiddish)
HAIFA, Orah, tonight, 9 p.m.
Tickets at Marmid box office.

TEL AVIV: At Ohel Shem Tomorrow 3 Performances: 6.45, 9.30.

Tickets: at all ticket agencies and at the box office on the evening of performance.

Rehovot: Beit Ha'am, Monday, March 21, at 8.30.
[illegible]
Hadera: Armon, Fri., March 25. Performances [illegible] at 8.30.

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Hilde Metzger (née HERZ) Haifa
Dr. Ludwig Wechsler Tel Aviv
MARRIED
Haifa, March 1960

A reception in honour of the 80th birthday of
Dr. RAHEL STRAUS
is being arranged by W.I.L.P.F., Israel section, and her children: Prof. E.G. Straus, Isa Emrich & Gabriella Rosenthal, to take place between 5-7 p.m. on SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1960, at the Wizo Club, 5 Rehov Hahavatzelet, Jerusalem.
All relatives and friends are cordially invited.

Today, Friday, March 18, 1960
the 30th day after the death of
Dr. Abram B. Rywkind
a memorial meeting will be held at his graveside, at the Nahlat Yitzhak Cemetery, at 1 p.m.
Buses will leave from Beit Hadar, Derech Petah Tikva, Tel Aviv, at 12.30 p.m.
EL AL
Management and Staff

We wish to inform all relatives and friends of the late
Shmuel Rosen
that the MEMORIAL MEETING and UNVEILING OF THE TOMBSTONE
over his grave will take place on Sunday, March 20, 1960, at 4 p.m., at the Carmel Beach Cemetery, (entry via the northern gate, near Ma'barat David, not the main gate). A special bus will leave at 3.30 p.m. from 9 Rehov Elhanan, Mount Carmel.

To GERTRUD WALLERSTEIN and her SONS
our deepest sympathy on the death of your HUSBAND and FATHER,
ERWIN
The Blitzer, Spiegelman, Cohen, Blasberg, Simon, Spitzer, Weiss and Gershoni families.

ISRAEL PREMIERE
ANNA MAGNANI
GIULIETTA MASINA
the two great OSCAR WINNERS together for the first time in
HELL in the CITY
An insight into the lives of women behind prison walls.
Commencing March 19, 1960, at the
ZAFON Cinema
TEL AVIV

ITALIAN EMBASSY
SCHOLARSHIPS TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
The Italian Government is granting 6 scholarships to Israel University Students wishing to attend courses at Italian universities, academies or conservatories. Other minor grants are available to students of the Italian language.
For further information, please apply to the
ITALIAN CULTURAL CENTRE
24 Rehov Hess, Tel Aviv, Tel. 67287,
where copies of the regulations for the competition are available on Mondays from 5-6 p.m. and Thursdays and Fridays from 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
Applications, accompanied by the usual legalised documents (in Italian, French or English translation), must reach the Italian Embassy, 16 Rehov Allenby, Tel Aviv, not later than April 20 for the 6 scholarships and not later than April 30 for the other grants. No application will be considered after that date.

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THE AMERICAN SCENE

By Patrick O'Donovan

FURNACE IN THE ICE-BOX

WASHINGTON (OFNS).— ONE of the wonders of the world is the patience, or the apathy, of the American Negro. There are signs however that these convenient qualities are evaporating.

More and more, if a stranger talks intimately with an American Negro, he is likely to be surprised by the depth and the strength of his anger and sometimes of his hatred. It is like opening the door of an ice-box and finding a raging furnace inside.

Except for a few intellectuals and for entertainers liberated by their popular success, the only real Negro protest has been the vast and disproportionate number of criminals of all ages that they produce. And the last has been an inarticulate, unconscious and disastrous sort of protest.

Now a new sort of protest is spreading all over the South. In half-a-dozen cities Negro students are asking for service at the lunch counters that are a feature of some American shops and drug stores. Hitherto the Negroes could buy — if they waited their turn — in the shops, but they could not sit on the stools to eat. They could buy food in a paper bag, standing up, and take it out of the shop to eat.

In the past few weeks the Negroes have been sitting on the stools and none of them has been served. A few have been arrested for "trespass," but none has been convicted on that count. There have been Negro processions down inviolate white streets and there have been scuffles and reprisals and counter-reprisals. No one yet has been seriously hurt.

Consciously modelling themselves on Gandhi, the Negroes have been using satyagraha (soul force, or passive resistance). Four years ago in the capital of Alabama, Montgomery, it helped to achieve the end of segregated seating in municipal buses. Used first by the Indian nationalists as a weapon against the British, satyagraha is of limited effectiveness here. If it is to work, its opponents must respect it. And there is little respect for anything Negro — unless it be their mythical capacity to be faithful servants and nurses — in the South.

There were ugly scenes in Richmond the capital of Virginia and the spiritual heart of the South. The whites turned out to rough up the blacks. This is how one newspaper, which is illiberal, segregationalist and extreme, the bible of the white supremacists and the bourbon conservatives, described the confrontation of the races at a shop "sit-down."

"Here were the coloured students, in coats, white shirts, ties, and one of them was reading Goethe and one was taking notes from a biology text. And here, on the sidewalk outside, was a gang of white boys come to heckle, a ragtail rabble, slack-jawed, black-jacketed, grinning fit to kill, and some of them, God save the mark, were waving the proud and honoured flag of the Southern States in the last war fought by gentlemen. Eheu! It gives one pause."

Primary Complications

A PRIMARY election in the U.S. is all but inexplicable. These elections were introduced by liberals at the turn of the century in an attempt to break the power of the political bosses. These elections, preliminaries to the choosing of the Presidential candidates by the two party conventions, are held separately in most of the States, and, in them, the voters decide which Democrat and which Republican they would like to see running for President.

How they vote is a matter of vast complication and varies wildly from State to State. In New Hampshire, the first of these elections has just been held. In this State, the elector tells the man at the polling booth whether he is a Democrat or a Republican. There is a separate ballot sheet for each party. He then votes for the candidate he would like to see running for President and for the delegates he would send to the convention.

It was hardly a serious election. Tiny, tough, rather poor, rock-ribbed, cold-roast Republican, New Hampshire does not shift its political allegiance. It votes the Republican ticket. There were only two real candidates; for the Republicans, Vice-President Nixon; and for the Democrats the Catholic Senator from Massachusetts, John Kennedy.

Mr. Nixon got 65,000 votes and Senator Kennedy 43,000 votes. This was a colossal success for the Senator since no Democrat has ever before got more than half of the Republican total.

This is strong evidence of the strength of the Kennedy candidature for President. It was, however, affected by a local phenomenon — the Governor, Mr. Wesley Powell.

Governor Powell is a dark-faced, handsome, humourless lawyer, a brigadier in the Salvation Army, who was put into office by Senator Bridges (also of New Hampshire), one of the discreet but unavoidable powers in American politics. He had scarcely been heard of until, on the eve of the election, he stated that "Kennedy was soft on Communism." This was too much.

Kennedy, because he is a Catholic, has been accused of being a potential tool of the Vatican. To suggest, because he is a mild liberal, that he is also Moscow-orientated, seemed unfair even in New Hampshire. It also brought up again the spectre of the old Nixon, a ruthless political infighter who got his start in politics by suggesting that all his opponents were disloyal and near-Communists. It is an image that Mr. Nixon has been trying to bury, and although he quickly moved to repudiate the Governor's jibe, it is an image that has now returned to haunt him again.

The Governor is a simple and single-minded man and his one act in national politicals is certain to be his last. He has done his opponents, the Democrats, a genuine service. He has done untold harm to his candidate, Mr. Nixon.

Margaret's Fiance Of Royal Descent

LONDON (UPI). — Princess Margaret's commoner fiancé has turned out to be the grandson, 21 generations removed, of King Edward I of England.

Not only that, but Antony Armstrong-Jones, who will marry the Princess May 6, also happens to be her 12th cousin twice removed—their first common ancestor being Collwyn Ap (son of) Tanguo, a Welsh chieftain of about 1,000 years ago.

These "thrilling" discoveries were announced last night by Mr. Patrick Montague-Smith, Assistant Editor of "Debrett's," the bible of British titles.

The Panamanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Moreno were greeted by Foreign Minister Golda Meir at Lydda Airport upon their arrival late Wednesday night.

Swissair Photo

Readers' Letters

AMERICAN 'ALIYA'

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should like to correct the erroneous impression that your readers may have got that delegates to the recent convention of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel refused to endorse a resolution favouring the *aliya* of Jews from the U.S. and Canada. I realize that *The Post* merely quoted a report that had appeared in "The New York Times," but the fact is that that story was inaccurate. The exact text of the resolution which was adopted reads as follows:—

"The Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel at its Ninth Annual Convention reaffirms its aim to encourage *aliya* from the U.S. and Canada and pledges to do all in its power to create conditions here which will facilitate the settlement and integration of those American and Canadian Jews who decide to come and settle here."

Although a number of grievances which settlers from the West have against the Government were aired at the convention, the Association can still see the forest for the trees, and the above resolution was passed unanimously. We have always favoured *aliya* from the West — this is implicit in our being here in Israel — and we trust that the Government will make it possible for many more Americans and Canadians to settle here by easing the way for them to come.

Yours, etc.
ELIEZER WHARTMAN
Chairman,
Jerusalem Branch, AACI
Jerusalem, March 17.

PURIM PERILS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Now that we have Purim and parades behind us, I think that some observations are opportune.

Despite many warnings, I saw many children in costumes consisting partially or mainly of cotton wool. I myself warned parents of two different children about the fire risk but they hardly understood or wanted to understand. A carelessly thrown cigarette butt may set a child afire; as a matter of fact, I learned from a newspaper report that one float of the Parade, consisting partially of cotton wool, had burst into flames.

The authorities should already make a notation that next year timely warning should be given in the press and over the radio that costumes consisting completely or partially of cotton wool should be avoided and this goes for floats, too.

Furthermore, traffic safety laws should be observed in *Adloyada* parades, too. At the beginning of the parade, I noticed two tractor drivers pulling floats zigzagging their tractors from one side of the street to the other, as a special "stunt" to prove their skill — and this where thousands of children were lining the curbs, without any possibility of escaping a tractor had it been mis-steered only by inches. This gamble took place under the eyes of the police! Such stunts should be strictly forbidden and I am surprised that the police did not intervene immediately — if they did not do so perhaps later on during the parade.

Yours, etc.
D. SILBERSTEIN
Tel Aviv, March 16.

PEN FRIENDS

Mrs. Judith Foster. Address — 55, Alamein Avenue, Carlingford, New South Wales, Australia; 25 years old, has one daughter. Hobbies are writing letters, knitting, reading, music, gardening and going to the ballet; collects stamps.

Mrs. Norma Tobin. Address — 30, Park Street, Swansea, New South Wales, Australia; 28 years old, has 5 children. Interested in sewing, knitting, dressmaking.

Mrs. A.M. Holliday. Address — Ross St., Malmsbury, Victoria, Australia; has four grown up children. Hobbies include reading, writing, tending animals, stamp collecting, knitting. Is Captain of the Local Girl Guide Company.

Mrs. Beryl Bryant. Address — 79 Urabatta Street, Inverell, N.S.W., Australia; 31 years old, has 2 small daughters. Likes most sports, very interested in people from all walks of life.

Mrs. Rachel Mutton. Address — c/o T. and G. Building, Lismore, New South Wales, Australia. 34 years old, has 3 children. Her husband is a doctor, specialising in X-Rays. Likes gardening; her only sport is swimming; does voluntary work for the children's school.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

A Needless Commotion

IF the Church of England declines to place its temples at the disposal of Mr. Billy Graham, argues **Ha'aretz** (non-party), there is no reason why one should expect a Jewish public institution to do so. It must be borne in mind that in our specific case there is a special connection between the nation and its faith which is binding on all, including non-believers. A Jew may consider himself an atheist and still find Christian preaching unpalatable. It is an instinctive feeling with us and it should be respected.

Omer (Histadrut), on the other hand, makes out a case for religious tolerance and free speech, adding that Mr. Graham deserves encouragement if he brings the people closer to religion and that he should be permitted to speak up anywhere he wishes.

Ma'ariv holds that the decision of the Mann Auditorium authorities not to place the hall at Mr. Graham's disposal was wise and correct; what was incorrect and in bad taste was the commotion made round the distinguished preacher's coming to Israel.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) finds it high time the Histadrut displayed quick and energetic action in preserving the unity of the Teachers Union against the disruptive designs of the Secondary School Teachers Association.

Hamodia (World Aguda) hopes that the Chief Rabbinate will resist with all its might and main the *matza* bakers' attempt to shift the blame for their demand for higher profits onto the shoulders of the *kashrut* authorities.

Herut writes that the deliberations of the Sephardi Federation World Presidium, which are concerned with questions of fundamental importance to the State, deserve wider attention, sympathy and interest than they are being accorded.

Haboker (General Zionist) derides the Minister of Development for patting himself on the back and complaining that he would have done much more if certain elements had not stood in his way. The paper also finds the Ministry absolutely superfluous since it carries out no development work directly and exists only as a result of coalition politics rather than economic needs.

The same paper reminds Hussein, who continues to blame Israel for his troubles, that were it not for Israel he would long ago have been swallowed up by Cairo and Baghdad and he himself would be residing somewhere in Europe like ex-King Farouk.

Davar (Histadrut) hopes that Mr. Ben-Gurion will convince Britain of the need to follow a Middle East policy suitable to the realities of 1960.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) is not satisfied with the slight income tax relief that is being doled out to the low income groups when exemptions will be given to the well-to-do.

LONDON LETTER

By David Courtney

B-G's Visit is Well-timed

AND now, — Mr. Ben-Gurion. The ambulatory exercises of Prime Ministers and Presidents have become an essential feature of the political and diplomatic system. Bit by bit it must reduce the significance of ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the level of caretakers, keeping the files dusted and the bronze door-knobs polished against the time of some conspicuous visit from their masters.

But no one quite expected Mr. Ben-Gurion to follow the lead given by Messrs. Khrushchev, Eisenhower, Macmillan and their like. Several London newspapers have noted the fact that Israel's Prime Minister had seemed to be a fixture, with small taste for gadding about. Their surprise has been mixed with respect and a great deal of goodwill; and now that he has come to London for a chat with Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, public curiosity is about as keen as when President Eisenhower dropped in.

That, mainly, is because Ben-Gurion is almost a legend over here. Besides, his arrival is well-timed. All the talk nowadays is of Sir Anthony Eden's memoirs, and of those memoirs the part, which, quite naturally, provokes the most discussion is that dealing with Suez. Sir Anthony and the critics gave exceptional emphasis to the brilliance of Israel's Sinai campaign; and through their writings the figure of Mr. Ben-Gurion has appeared as a kind of Warrior-Prophet.

In a London pub not far from Baker Street I got into conversation with a tall, lanky truck-driver, and in the course of our talk over a pint of bitter he learned that I had spent many years in Israel. The alert and eager interest he showed was to me surprising, and in a way touching. But his first question was:

"This Ben-Gurion, did you ever see him?"

I said I had seen him a number of times. The truck-driver wanted to know what Mr. Ben-Gurion looked like, where he came from originally, and what he had done before he became Prime Minister; and just as we drained our second pint and I was ready to go, my companion shook his head almost wonderingly, and said:

"Not many around like that nowadays. One used to read about them at school — you know, I forget their names — never altogether believed in them."

One unfortunate impression he had, however, was that "this Ben-Gurion" and his followers were bitterly anti-Arab and covetous of Arab territory. The truck-driver is not the only Englishman who thinks like that, although the recent massing of forces of the United Arab Republic at Israel's southern and northern frontiers, and the belligerent utterances of Colonel Nasser published in the British Press, perhaps have done more to make Israel's situation understood than any amount of propaganda issued from official Israel sources. Until recently it was customary to hear the Englishman say, with a slightly superior smile, that Arab threats against Israel were, so to speak, an old Arab custom, and not to be taken seriously. Now it is realized that even bluff may become reality if behind it there is a certain hysteria or the nudging of, say, a great Power hoping to profit from regional mischief.

There has been a good deal of interest in a "Daily Telegraph" despatch appearing last Monday, which set out at length (and was displayed on the main news page), the Israel official view that Russia had provoked "the ugly concentration of United Arab Republic forces still massed against Israel's northern and southern borders." Whitehall was not prepared to shrug the suggestion off; and one Foreign Office adviser to whom I spoke agreed that "anything can happen nowadays, with the Russians trying to get into position before the Summit Conference."

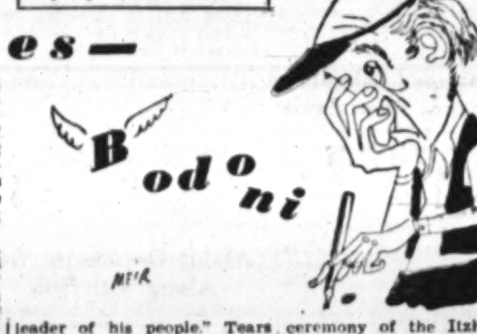
What is certain is that Mr. Ben-Gurion's trip to Washington and London — presumably to be followed up with a visit to Paris — has had a relaxing effect on opinion in this country. Moreover, Mr. Ben-Gurion is enjoying a genuinely warm welcome, both for his own sake as an exceptional personality of whom much has been heard and nothing seen, and for the sake of that surprising little country, Israel. I guarantee that my truck-driver will manage to see Mr. Ben-Gurion, his white hair flowing and his smile lighting up cheeks for all the world as rosy as any apple-woman's. And some of us, who know him well, will be even more homesick for the country of which he is Prime Minister than we were before!

ELI By Meir

"Eli says he was beginning to get worried—a few months nearer election time, one of the Party Nominating Conventions might have started a 'draft B-G' campaign."

Mourning Becomes—

By Ephraim Kishon



"THAT damn fool Itzhak" — Mr. Greenbutter, Editor of "The Fence," fumed. "I told him a hundred times, I told him once not to use Bodoni type, and now he set the Histadrut article throughout in 6 pt. Bodoni."

Muttering under his breath, he scribbled a hurried note for the typesetter: "Itzhak, Bodoni is no more in use (Histadrut)." To make sure the note would be seen, Mr. Greenbutter framed it with a few bold strokes of his blue pencil. Then he hurried to dinner at the Spiegels. He was fifteen minutes late already.

When Mr. Greenbutter opened the "Fence" next morning, he jumped out of bed as if it were on fire. Glaring at him from the front page was the following three-column obituary notice in a thick black frame:

> ITZHAK BODONI
> is no more
> He passed away in the U.S.A.
> The General Federation of Jewish Labour

The supplement also voiced the condolences of the Southern Oil Drilling Company Ltd. ("We share your grief at the loss of the best among men"), and also a most regrettable error ("Best wishes to the Bodoni family on the birth of their baby daughter; The Bilitzers").

The other morning papers, too, were liberally sprinkled with ads, though naturally they could not compete with "The Fence." The Editor of the highly-respected "Fatherland," irked that he had not been the first to announce the passing of the public figure, ordered his sports writer to write a profile of the deceased. That experienced reporter rummaged about in the paper's morgue and made inquiries, but people appeared to have only the haziest recollection of the late Bodoni, so — to avoid unnecessary friction with the Editor — he produced the following "safe" obituary:

"Itzhak (Berl) Bodoni, a veteran settler, passed away suddenly at his house day before yesterday and was laid to rest in the local cemetery.

"Itzhak Bodoni was a Hagana old-timer and had been active in practically all fields of the labour movement. At the Jewish High School in Minsk, Russia, from which he graduated with honours, he was the moving spirit among the students and founded a secret Zionist youth group.

"Itzhak Bodoni came to this country with his family at the beginning of this century. Soon after his arrival he moved to Lower Galilee and became one of the founders of the Watchmen movement. He accepted various functions both here and abroad, but after a fruitful career in public service retired and devoted himself to the problems of Histadrut. To the day of his death he served as Chairman of the Local Council."

As usual, Israel gave the great man his due only posthumously. At the memorial meeting, the Minister of Culture and Education eulogized the illustrious dead and called him "the dreamer and implementer, the trail-blazer and leader of his people." Tears flowed freely as the male choir of Givat Brenner intoned "Love of Zion" by Tchernichovsky.

The recently completed Central Committee building was inevitably named Bodoni House. As an extensive search had not produced any living member of the Bodoni family, the Mayor of Tel Aviv cut the ribbon on behalf of the widow. Under the late Bodoni's portrait, which adorned the main hall, wreaths were laid by representatives of the country's leading institutions.

The portrait itself was the work of the famous painter Bar Honig, who had produced a masterful likeness to the departed leader from a faded group photo he had found in the Histadrut archives.

The collected works of Itzhak Bodoni are being published by the Mugvichkir Company, whose editors culled the material from newspapers yellowed with age, where most of it had appeared anonymously. But his highly personal style was unmistakably there in every luminous line.

However, at his juncture something happened which almost wrecked the noble undertaking. What happened was that when — under public pressure — the name of the street where he lived was changed to Itzhak Bodoni Boulevard, Mr. Greenbutter broke down and wrote a long editorial in which he confessed his sin and disclosed how the Bodoni myth had been born.

A storm of protest greeted this brazen piece of historical forgery. At the opening ceremony of the Itzhak Bodoni High School, the main speaker said among other things: "...As for that blackguard: Bodoni had been defamed in his lifetime and naturally they go on defaming him after his death. But our answer is: 'Hands off Itzhak's memory'!"

Stung by this personal attack, Mr. Greenbutter threw all caution to the winds and started shouting that this madness had been sparked by a simple printer's error. He was removed bodily by the ushers and taken to hospital, but the devoted treatment he received did not bring him any relief, because the hospital happened to be named after Itzhak Bodoni and the man's statue adorned its park, his right hand pointing towards the valley he had loved so in his lifetime.

One night Mr. Greenbutter started raving and had to be interned in an asylum. As even that did not help him, he was released and awarded the Itzhak Bodoni Prize for Literature, in recognition of his journalistic achievements.

And then — and only then, did Mr. Greenbutter resign himself to history. A blissful feeling of quiet and contentment took hold of him.

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Trembling with apprehension and anger, Mr. Greenbutter hurried to the office, but there Itzhak, after listening for a while to Mr. Greenbutter's flow of invective, produced last night's note which he had rewritten only slightly from the given cues.

Mr. Greenbutter blanched and directed his faltering steps towards the business office, aiming to give some kind of lame explanation for the scandalous error. But strangely enough, no one appeared to have noticed the slip, and what's more, the directors were in a jubilant mood, because the advertising department had just informed them that no less than 22 high-priced obituary notices had flowed in from all over the country, mourning the untimely passing of Itzhak Bodoni. Loth to become a spoil-sport, Mr. Greenbutter hastily backed out of the office, grateful for the unexpected reprieve.

Next day's "Fence" bristled with obituary notes like: "Bowed with grief, we announce the untimely passing of our dear Itzhak Bodoni. Cooperative Consumers Association Ltd.; Management and Workers." Or, "The Yad Eliahu Workers Council deeply mourns the death of Itzhak Bodoni, founding father of the Yishuv, noble and fearless leader."

But that was child's play compared with Tuesday's issue, which had to be augmented by two extra pages to carry the obituaries. "Hamashbir Hamerkazi" by itself took half a page: "We suffered a grievous loss with the sudden passing of our dear comrade Itzhak (Berel) Bodoni of blessed memory."

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CANDIDATES SHOULD APPLY TO THE SCHOOL OFFICES; AND BRING WITH THEM REPORT CARDS OF THE SECOND TERM OF THE SCHOOL YEAR, certificates for the previous school year, birth certificates and registration numbers.
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2. EVELINA DE ROTHSCHILD SECONDARY SCHOOL, Rehov Ussishkin, Tel. 3088.
3. HEBREW UNIVERSITY SECONDARY SCHOOL (Beit Hakerem and Talbieh Branch), Tel. 3131.
4. HOREB SECONDARY SCHOOL, King George Avenue, Tel. 5214.
5. ALICE SELIGSBERG SECONDARY VOCATIONAL SCHOOL, (Hadassah), Rehov Harav Kook, Tel. 5400.
6. RAM LIFSHITZ MIZRAHI BOYS SECONDARY SCHOOL, 17 Rehov Hillel, Tel. 3948.
7. MA'ALEH SECONDARY SCHOOL, 27 Rehov Hillel, Tel. 2215.
8. STATE RELIGIOUS WOMEN'S Seminar for Teachers and Kindergarten Teachers, and affiliated pedagogic classes, Bak'a, Tel. 3745.
9. ESTHER AND DAVID SHAPIRO Secondary Vocational School (Beit Tzeirot Mizrahi), 60 Rehov Rashi, Tel. 3646.
10. CREMIEUX GYMNASIUM 5 Alliance Street, Tel. 5034.
11. HAGYMNASIA HA'IVRIT BI'YERUSHALAYIM, Rehavia, Rehov Keren Kayemet, Tel. 2121.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
Members of the Continent Near East Conference (C.O.N.E.C.) after careful study considered it necessary to revise their present tariff as operational costs, labour costs and port expenses have constantly been increasing. The rates of iron and steel being the lowest, members have decided to start the increase with these items.
Consequently, as per April 1, 1960, until June 30, 1960 the actual basic rates of freight for iron and steel of $9 per ton weight, plus primage for parcels above 250 tons per bottom and $9.90 per ton weight, plus primage for parcels up to 250 tons per bottom, will be amended to read $9.90 plus primage and $10.80 plus primage respectively.
CONTINENT NEAR EAST CONFERENCE

Graduates of American and Canadian Habonim and former members of the American Labour Zionist Movement in the Jerusalem area are invited to an
Informal Mesiba
to mark the 25th Anniversary of Habonim and to meet with the Ninth Habonim Workshop on Wednesday, March 23, at the
Machon LaNoar "San Remo,"
8 Rehov Straus, corner Rehov Hanevi'im,
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PM's Crowded Schedule

FOR the past ten days the attention of Israel has been focused on Washington and New York where Prime Minister Ben-Gurion spent some of the busiest and perhaps some of the most effective days of his life.

After calling on President Eisenhower last week, the Prime Minister met with 16 leading Senators, including members of the Middle East Sub-Committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Later he talked with Vice-President Nixon, Secretary of State Herter, Under-Secretary of State Douglas Dillon and a number of top officials dealing with the foreign and security affairs of the U.S., including Mr. Allen Dulles, head of the CIA and brother of the late John Foster Dulles. By all accounts, all who met the Premier were deeply impressed by his global outlook. From Washington, Mr. Ben-Gurion journeyed to New York for talks with West German Chancellor Adenauer, U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and numerous Jewish leaders. On Thursday he left New York for London to meet Prime Minister Macmillan and other British statesmen.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's American visit was divided into four parts: first was the ceremony at which he was awarded an Honorary LL.D. at Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts, the official purpose of his American trip. Next came the visit to Washington and meetings with American officials. This was followed by the New York meetings with Mr. Hammarskjold and Dr. Adenauer. The fourth and last part consisted of a talk with a number of outstanding Jewish personalities and a speech to several hundred Jewish leaders.

The Brandeis University address was primarily a public relations success. While presumably few people in America have read the full text of Mr. Ben-Gurion's lecture on the contribution of Israel, Greece and India to science and ethics, it apparently made quite an impression both on the press and on politicians in America. They were impressed by the fact that a statesman busy with the everyday affairs of running a beleaguered nation was able to devote not only his time but also his interest to philosophic questions. Mr. Ben-Gurion prepared the first draft of the address in Jerusalem, worked on it aboard the plane en route to America and later revised it together with Ambassador Harman and Minister Herzog in order to take into consideration the American audience.

The meeting between Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Eisenhower lasted for two hours, which in itself was news since previous Presidential meetings with foreign statesmen had been shorter in duration. It is understood that Mr. Ben-Gurion did not limit his presentation to Israel's problems but exchanged views with the U.S. President on some general subjects, mainly East-West relations before the forthcoming Summit conference and problems of American aid to under-developed countries, particularly in view of Israel's experience in Asia and Africa.

It is assumed that Mr. Ben-Gurion did not make any specific request for Israel during his meeting with Mr. Eisenhower, nor had such a request been planned. The aim of the meeting was to present Israel's case in general, to brief the President (and also Mr. Macmillan and General de Gaulle) on Israel's position on various Middle East matters which may come up at the Summit meeting, and to create at the White House a foundation on which specific talks on Israel's problems could be conducted at the State Department and other American ministries.

Der Alte & Hazaken

WHEN the arch-anti-Semite of the Nazi rogues' gallery, Julius Streicher, went to the gallows after the Nuremberg trials, 14 years ago, his last hate-soaked cry towards the Allied Officers facing him was "This is Purim Feast 1946!" There was a historic symbolism in the fact that 14 years later, while Israel and world Jewry celebrated Purim, 1960, the Head of the Jewish State met with the Head of the German State.

This was, unquestionably, the most dramatic and emotion-laden of Mr. Ben-Gurion's meetings during his American trip. It took place at Chancellor Adenauer's suite in the Waldorf-Astoria Towers hotel in New York. Mr. Ben-Gurion ("Hazaken," aged 73), who was staying two floors above, decided that it was up to him as the younger man to go down to Dr. Adenauer ("Der Alte," aged 82).

Only four people were present at the historic Ben-Gurion-Adenauer meeting: the two statesmen and two interpreters. Shortly after the talk began, it became apparent that the mutual translation from Hebrew into German and vice-versa would take up too much time. It was therefore decided that Dr. Adenauer would speak German, which Mr. Ben-Gurion understands, and Mr. Ben-Gurion would speak English, which Dr. Adenauer understands.

After the meeting, two separate communiques were issued: Mr. Ben-Gurion for his part reiterated the statement made in the Knesset last summer that "the Germany of today was not the Germany of yesterday" and added that his meeting with Dr. Adenauer had convinced him of the correctness of his judgment. "I belong to a country which cannot forget the past, but we remember the past not in order to go back to it but so that it shall never recur," Mr. Ben-Gurion pointed out.

After praising Mr. Ben-Gurion and mentioning Germany's restitution payments to victims of Nazism, Dr. Adenauer declared that "I am sure that the German people as well as my Government are convinced that our mutual cooperation will continue to bear fruit in the future."

Correspondents accompanying the Prime Minister as well as other commentators widely interpreted this last sentence in Dr. Adenauer's statement as indicating continued German economic assistance to Israel's development even after the reparations agreement expires. It was reported that Germany would provide loans for the development of Israel agriculture and industry — particularly the chemical industry and other enterprises.

As delegates to the first ASTA (American Society of Travel Agents) board meeting to be held in Israel convened this week, the tourist season got off to its earliest start ever with visitors crowding hotels (see "ASTA Meet"). Above is a scene in the lobby of the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv.

Tourist Corporation Photo.

B-G's IMPACT ON WASHINGTON

Special Cable to "Israel's Week" from ARI RATH, The Jerusalem Post Correspondent accompanying Mr. Ben-Gurion

BY the time Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's El Al plane took off on Wednesday evening from Idlewild Airport for London, ending his eight-day visit to the U.S., many doubts which had accompanied his departure from Lydda on the first leg of his "pre-summit tour" had been dispelled.

The main question mark about his visit to Washington was what message and requests he would bring there and present to the White House and to Capitol Hill. By now the answers on the basic points appear clear. Three major issues were raised by Mr. Ben-Gurion in his talks with numerous senior American officials, and were largely understood by them:

- Israel needs peace with her neighbours to be able to complete the manifold tasks of economic and social development, and these may be hampered by the continuous need to finance her own military equipment.
- If the Summit aims at promoting peace in earnest, the Western powers must propose that a clear statement be issued calling on both Israel and the Arabs to enter into direct peace talks and reach a mutual agreement for Middle East settlement.
- In order that Israel may command a strong deterrent to Arab aggressive intentions and to prevent a real danger of war in the Middle East—in view of the continuous Soviet arms flow to the Arabs—the West, including the U.S., must balance the advantage of the Arabs.

Since Washington leaders accepted Mr. Ben-Gurion's analysis of many aspects of East-West relations, there are optimistic prospects for a favourable follow-up to his presentation. Although the U.S. is not expected immediately to increase the arms supply, accepting Israel's request for inclusion of the Middle East issue in the summit parley is seen here as one of the major outcomes of the Premier's visit.

Mr. Ben-Gurion has presented the Middle East picture in the context of both broad East-West relations as well as the dangers to the present *status quo* in regard to Persia, Iraq, Turkey, Jordan and the Lebanon. Therefore, Israel-Arab peace talks are seen as an integral part of any settlement in the area.

Israel's peaceful intentions were explained and substantiated by her active participation in African and Asian development projects, and the increasing number of these countries which seek Israel's advice and assistance.

BOTH the Israel and the American press had repeatedly questioned the wisdom of the total lack of publicity before the tour and objected to the secrecy in which Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit had been prepared. Many regretted the absence of headlines announcing the Premier's trip as Israel's special peace drive — which might have given an even stronger impetus to the pre-summit diplomatic tour.

But summing up the outcome of the visit and the impact on Washington official opinion, it appears that the limited advance publicity given to the preparations as well as the visit's almost complete insulation from local American Jewish affairs contributed to the success of the tour.

Only a man like Mr. Ben-Gurion, obsessed with one idea, the safety and future of the State in its broadest implications, could command such wide attention and understanding for his people's cause. In this era of personal top-level diplomacy, a Premier of his calibre fits well into the picture of international negotiations. It was Israel's first all-out diplomatic offensive in many years, and first-hand accounts of reactions of both Israel and American officials indicate its success.

Israel is again on the world map of international diplomacy, but this time not because of military clashes or Arab infiltration. The cause of peace as presented by Mr. Ben-Gurion in his masterful manner was the main factor in drawing the attention of the American Government to Israel's special problems.

FOR eight days, Mr. Ben-Gurion kept to a tightly crowded schedule, always appearing vigorous and in an outgoing, friendly frame of mind.

His meetings with Chancellor Adenauer and Secretary-General Hammarskjold require a special and different evaluation, but here again, the deeper aspects of Israel's cause provided the underlying motive for more specific considerations.

On several occasions during his visit Mr. Ben-Gurion stated he did not believe in declarations unless they are backed by deeds. As far as convincing others is concerned, the tour points to initial success. However, Israel's satisfaction must be kept in proper bounds, should there be an unexpected letdown and should deeds not follow the declarations.

Meeting With Dag

AFTER the talks with President Eisenhower and Chancellor Adenauer, Mr. Ben-Gurion's meeting with U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold was something of an "old affair." The Prime Minister, invited to Mr. Hammarskjold's residence, had a long private talk with him, after which the Secretary-General gave a reception in Mr. Ben-Gurion's honour. It was widely assumed that the topics discussed were the same that had been thrashed out at a number of previous meetings: Israel-Arab relations, the Suez blockade, Nasser's threats against Israel etc. The only difference seemed to be that this time the venue was New York instead of Sde Boker or Jerusalem. Also discernible was another, more subtle difference: the atmosphere appeared to have relaxed somewhat, as if it was generally realised that the problems involved needed solution but would stay unsolved for quite some time.

ASTA Meet

AMID reports that hotels are filled to overflowing with the tourists that have arrived in Israel in the past few weeks — 50 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year — the directors of the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) convened their first Board meeting in Israel.

The 40 directors, representing the 1,200 member firms in North America of the largest travel agent federation in the world, are having a unique opportunity during their four-day meeting to see what Israel has to offer in the way of tourist attractions. In addition to their gala dinner and opening session at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem and their reception by the President, the Board members are spending some time touring the country under the guidance of the Government Tourist Corporation.

Aside from its North American membership, ASTA also gathers under its wing more than 1,000 travel agencies in other continents. The New York headquarters of the organization is the address to which members apply for information, advice and assistance in solving their trade difficulties. In the quarter century of the Society's existence, the ASTA emblem has become a familiar and respected hallmark of quality.

Purim Joy

UNDER skies that cleared up after a rainy spell that had again falsely stirred farmers' hopes, Israel — and especially Israel's children — celebrated the merriest festival in the calendar, the spring carnival of Purim. After feverish preparations, the feasting and the costuming rose to the highest pitch on Sunday, when everyone celebrated and Jerusalem and Haifa sent out "caravans of joy" to entertain the neighbouring settlements.

High point of the celebrations, as usual, was the Adloyada procession in Tel Aviv, which will probably be remembered for years to come. For the schoolchildren of the big city, this was the first "all-youth" effort, and judging by the reaction of the crowds, a very successful one. For the police, the procession ended in the worst traffic jam yet experienced in this city as a record crowd of close to half-a-million spectators surged back from the route and thousands of cars completely blocked all exits leading from the four-kilometre-long route.

The day was also marred by an unusually high number of accidents, which kept Magen David Adom personnel and ambulances busy for most of the afternoon. Over 100 persons required medical treatment.

But the final summary of the day was encouraging. It showed what could be done with a limited budget and lots of enthusiasm. For with all its shortcomings, this year's event was no less spectacular than any of its predecessors. The cost: IL60,000, or approximately half of the '59 Adloyada budget.

Graham's Venue

BILLY Graham has wanted to visit this country for a long time. His views on Israel's glory have been clearly expressed, and his warm friendship for present-day Israel was never in question. Thus, when he embarked on his tour of the Middle East, preparations began here for a visit to Israel. On behalf of the Protestant churches the arrangements were being made by the United Christian Council of Israel, while the Prime Minister's Office and the U.S. Division of the Foreign Ministry undertook the routine steps that are taken for any V.I.P. from America.

The U.C.C. secured halls for the Graham meetings in Jerusalem, Haifa and Nazareth. The Foreign Ministry arranged for an interview with Mrs. Golda Meir. Everything seemed to go smoothly until the question of a suitable place for the meeting in Tel Aviv arose. The U.C.C. tried the Z.O.A. House but was told after several days of waiting that the hall would not be free on the evening required. The answer from the Mann Auditorium was also negative, and it was hinted that the decision had been taken after consultations with the Foreign Ministry. The Ministry did not deny its part in the deliberations and explained that Dr. Graham could have the Mann Auditorium if assurances were given that his appearance there would not be missionary in character. The U.C.C. refused to give such undertaking, although it was widely felt that Mr. Graham himself would have understood the problems involved — had anyone thought of discussing them with him in advance. The U.C.C. explained that it could not wait until Mr. Graham's arrival here to discuss the matter and therefore had no choice but give up the idea of hiring the Mann Auditorium. It arranged for the meeting to be held in a Jaffa church instead.

Parliamentary Report — *By Lea Ben Dor*

A JUNGLE OF FIGURES

MR. Eshkol's sombre warnings of former budget debates have dwindled this time to the comment that if some families can survive on IL130 a month, then those who have IL300 could save a little if they tried. Until everybody learns to do that, he said, he will continue to "mop up" extra purchasing power through taxes. Cassandra was taking time off. After all, the swing to Mapai in the last elections proved more convincingly than anything else that, in general the situation has improved, and he was entitled to feel a little pleased.

This year's major fiscal experiment also indicates that he feels that state finances are more secure. For years the right-wing opposition has said that excessive income tax in the higher brackets was killing us, or at least killing initiative and the desire to work harder and earn more. Now he has cut rates quite sharply for medium earners by postponing the 60 per cent tax from the IL7,000 tax-liable level to the IL20,000 level, with small cuts at the lowest level. The deficit will be made up by more indirect taxes, that ancient bugbear of socialists.

It is said that the switch to indirect taxes was prompted, at least in part, by the fabulous success of Mif'al Hapayis, the State lottery whose proceeds are used to build new hospitals. It seems that the minute a man is not forced to pay a tax he queues up to hand over his money to the State, either through the lottery or by buying luxury imports on which there are huge customs dues. (A nine-penny jar of Marmite, an English relish, costs IL1.80, or just nine times its equivalent in English currency.)

Mr. Eshkol did some machine-gun-rapid figuring. People need not buy luxuries; certainly those who are badly off will not do so. If the staples they buy go up in price, then the index will rise and they will be compensated. The income tax cut does not figure in the index calculation, and is therefore double profit, so to speak. And it is not correct that 40 per cent of the national income goes on taxes, as the Herut economist, Mr. Yohanan Bader, claimed. He was spinning cobwebs. The figure was only 28 per cent if you counted the subsidies as national income, as you should. No two economists have ever yet agreed just what is national income and what is not, and as to the layman, he is lost.

* * *

BEFORE the Finance Minister had got to the end of his speech, juggling a million here and a million there, he was bound to announce that he already needed an extra IL40m. in excess of the budget draft. The first IL20m. will go on drought relief. All those careful economics, and a dry winter wreaks havoc. Agriculture had to be streamlined. More housing would be needed for new immigrants than had been estimated. Last year IL40m. provision was made for newcomers who failed to arrive, and the opposition hinted it was all a racket. But the matter is much too close to everyone's heart, opposition and coalition alike, for there to be any protest. And just in case anyone thought we were overspending on welfare, Mr. Sasson (Ahdut Ha'avoda) asked the Minister of Health why persons eking out an existence on a IL40 per month old age pension should have to pay IL6 for health insurance. Even so, welfare has an extra IL8m. this year, and education an extra IL41m., mainly in development areas.

* * *

ON Wednesday, Knesset members each found a neat little stencilled booklet on their tables containing the annual statement of the Minister of Development, Mr. M. Bentov (Mapam). "The Government companies have done better this year and, jointly, they are out of the red. If development works, why are development funds cut, asked Mr. Bentov plaintively. Why had the Treasury refused to spend three or four millions to develop the iron ore deposits at Manara? He was forced to think it was inter-coalition politics. (Mr. Eshkol says development is meant to prime the machine. Once it is running, regular investments can be found.) In any case he had to declaim his long report to an empty House, because it was lunch-time on Wednesday, and even the occupants of the press box took his blue book home instead.

* * *

AFTER he had finished with the budget the Minister of Finance, Mr. Eshkol, doubled as Minister of Agriculture to reply to a question concerning drought relief for Bedouin, as Aluf Moshe Dayan is still abroad. The next day he doubled for the Prime Minister in replying to a non-confidence motion by the Communists. They claimed that Mr. Ben-Gurion had endangered national security by speaking to Chancellor Adenauer, who, Mr. Mikunis declared, was seeking atomic world war. The Herut speaker said this Government had sold the national honour for filthy lucre. If Mr. Ben-Gurion was ashamed to have the Israel flag fly side by side with that of West Germany over the Waldorf Astoria hotel (he let it be put up only after Mr. Adenauer left), why did he think it was all right for the leaders of the two countries to meet and shake hands? Herut did not vote in favour of the motion because they will not support the Communists.

Mr. Peretz Bernstein, the General Zionist leader, came out flatly in favour of the meeting — his party had announced the switch in policy over the arms sale. "I approve the meeting between Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Adenauer."

Mr. Ben Eliezer (Herut): "Even Mr. Eshkol did not go that far!"

Mr. Bernstein's party does not go in for subtleties. They approved the meeting wholeheartedly as in Israel's best interests, but they would not vote for the Government because, after all, they are supposed to be in the opposition.

Mr. Carmel, on the other hand, the Ahdut Ha'avoda Minister of Transport, held a diagonally opposite view. His party and Mapam, he said, had opposed the Ben-Gurion-Adenauer meeting from the first. But they would vote against the Communist non-confidence motion. Mr. Eshkol would not give them permission to vote against the Government, but there is no clear rule about statements. There are more ways than one, in fact, of having your cake and eating it.

Middle East Scene — *By Amnon Bartur*

Smoke Without Fire

MR. Ben-Gurion's American visit continued to occupy Arab official quarters this week, though, following some initial misfiring, the tone has undergone some change. At first it was blackmail, thinly veiled as concern expressed for the fate of America's relations with the Arab world, and threats that — as "Al-Gomhouriyya" put it on March 16 — "if the West opens the door for Israel to obtain rockets, more than one door might be opened for us, too, to obtain rockets, rockets which are not yet matched by Britain, France and the United States."

But this soon gave way to complaints and chest-beating, and by week-end, seizing on a remark made by the Prime Minister about the West's willingness to help Cairo should its rulers seek peaceful relations with their neighbours, the story went forth that the West had appointed Ben-Gurion its official spokesman, and that "the Arabs" would never accept this "open bargaining" which only renegades and imperialist agents could countenance.

But while these are the reactions of official quarters in Cairo, there have been some unofficial comments which tried to gauge the position less subjectively and fanatically. Most of these came from Beirut, where newspapers still enjoy a considerable measure of freedom. The gist of these comments was that, instead of decrying the Israeli leader's visit, the Arab States should first try:

- To settle their own differences so as to be united before the outside world.
- To initiate a series of visits to the world's capitals to present the Arabs' own point of view as against that of Israel.

It is interesting in this connection that the current Latin American visit of a U.A.R. mission headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Muhammed Dhul-Fikr Sabri has been hailed as a good beginning although the fact that it represented only one Arab League member-state was deplored.

Economic Stalemate

TALK rather than action also dominated the discussions in Cairo of the Arab League's Economic Council, which opened on March 4 and concluded on Monday. For 10 days, the three committees appointed by the delegates — Economic Affairs and Oil; Finance; Transport and Boycott — grappled with their tasks:

- The creation of an Arab "common market" on the lines of the European one.
- Fixing principles regulating the relations between the oil-producing Arab countries and the oil companies.
- The "five-per-cent plan" originally put forward by the Lebanese businessman and industrialist Emil Bustani.

Work on each of these subjects was beset, however, by seemingly insurmountable difficulties. Apart from the fact that Iraq and Tunisia continued to boycott the discussions because they were held in Cairo, the Arab states' fundamental lack of trust in each other, and especially fears of Cairo's intentions doomed the meeting to failure from the beginning.

Saudia's Opposition

Thus, the Council, adopting the idea of an Arab Common Market, decided to act for its realisation "within 10 years!" On the subject of the unification of the Arab States' policy towards the oil companies, the oil sub-committee prepared a draft agreement and the delegates promised to consult their governments. A proposal to boycott all oil companies connected with oil extraction operations in the Sahara was also approved in principle — and shelved, since the implementation of such a boycott would be very difficult owing to the extent of French holdings in Middle East oil concerns.

But the most ticklish subject before the council was of course the so-called five-per-cent project. This plan, suggested last year by the representative of one of the "have-not" Arab countries, envisages an arrangement whereby a yearly deduction of five per cent would be made from gross profits on oil and allocated to an Arab economic development fund. The total thus accumulated annually would amount to about $100m. and increase as production rises.

The project, again to be referred to Arab governments for further study, is stubbornly opposed by Saudi Arabia, while Iraq has so far expressed no opinion. Saudia's objections, as reported by the London "Times" correspondent in Cairo, are said to be based on the view that "though a country has major oilfields it is not necessarily richer in terms of national income than a neighbour without oil but possessing other resources."

Political Causes

It would be wrong, however, to suppose that Riadh's opposition to the five-per-cent proposal stems only from such economic considerations. Far more serious seem to be the political reasons: the objections of the Saudis, and those which the Iraqis would certainly voice if it came to action on the plan, seem to arise more from fear of political involvement with the United Arab Republic than from lack of generosity.

In the present state of relations between the Arabs, and especially between Cairo and the rest of the Arab world, the trend is one of "everyone for himself." There is too much mistrust to allow of any kind of real association, even in what seem to be purely economic matters.

In fact, as long as Cairo continues to give the Arab leaders cause for fear and suspicion — and it will continue to do so as long as the present regime remains in office with an open pan-Arab programme — no true Arab economic cooperation and no joint Arab development projects are likely to materialise.

A FOOT IN EACH CAMP: Sheikh Abdulla el-Tariki, King Saud's number one oilman. Although he now sits on the Board of Directors of the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco), he is in fact on the opposite side when it comes to negotiating with the government over terms.

PELTOURS PEL PELTOURS

TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. March 20	0740	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Munich
	0825	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0900	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1300	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1300	ALITALIA	Rome
	1830	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. March 21	0115	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0700	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London
	0800	EL AL	Teheran
	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1050	ALITALIA	Rome
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. March 22	0045	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0235	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Brussels
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1450	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	1500	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
WED. March 23	0045	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	0700	EL AL	Rome, London
	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
THURS. March 24	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	0800	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0930	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1415	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1430	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	1500	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	1640	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
FRI. March 25	0740	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0900	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1050	ALITALIA	Rome
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Day	s/s	to:
22/3	Tuesday	ENOTRIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
22/3	Tuesday	HERZL	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles
25/3	Friday	ISTANBUL	Naples, Genoa, Marseilles

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Jerusalem: 2 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 4318/9
Haifa: 82 Derech Ha'atzmaut. Tel. 4581/2
Sodom: [illegible] Hotel. Tel. [illegible]
Lod Airport. Tel. [illegible]

FACTS...

In the last quarter of 1959 628 million cigarettes were smoked in Israel.

Of these more than 108 million were EL AL CIGARETTES.

More EL AL were smoked than of any of the other 54 brands in the country.

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ISRAEL'S MOST POPULAR CIGARETTE—THANKS TO QUALITY AND PACKING

Dr. Jacobsohn Adv.

Israel Revisited: Moshav Habonim

Industries Save An 'English' Moshav

By Philip Gillon

View of new houses at Moshav Habonim

FROM the coastal plain the rough dirt road to the homestead winds uphill all the way, but the views from the double-storey building at the top are worth the climb. On one side the Mediterranean, a kilometre away, is as blue as it is in a tourist poster; on the other side green fields of bananas and maize stretch out towards the Carmel. Between the homestead and the ocean a long locomotive poses for a chocolate box picture as it runs silently towards the south from Haifa, 18 kilometres distant. Our guides point out to us white sand and a curling wave, Moshav Habonim's private beach.

When we last visited the settlement eight years ago, the first members of the moshav were living somewhat precariously in the abandoned Arab village of Kfar Lam. Then as now, they were justly proud of their magnificent views and the pure Crusader arch in the ruined fortress; they even talked of setting up a rest-home to catch the resort trade. Fortunately, nothing came of the project and the settlers were spared the dubious benefit of catering to the whims of holiday-makers.

The overall architectural impression today is of old Arab mixed with modern moshav, with the red-tiled cottages rapidly ousting their more picturesque predecessors. In the rocky slopes surrounding the homes houses proud homesteaders have established gardens by prodigious efforts: planted shrubs fight for our attention against hardy wildflowers and the family laundry hung underneath many of the houses, which are perched on stilts.

Luxurious Homes

Eleven families occupy the most luxurious homes, those of the veterans, their part of the moshav being known as the First Eleven. This, unfortunately, is the only remaining link with cricket: the I.P.C. ground (now Paz) where the Habonim team used to play, is now denied for Saturday matches and cricket in the North has languished. Some members of Habonim are considering golf as an alternative, provided the nearby Caesarea course is cheap enough and sticks can be obtained.

Habonim is still officially an "Anglo-Saxon" settlement; indeed, more than half its present members hail from South Africa and England. There have been many changes in personnel since the first group of ex-Mahal volunteers decided to try their luck in a moshav shitufi. Most of those optimists have since migrated to the cities of Israel or to those points far to the south and west whence they came, but a hard core remained and new arrivals from English-speaking countries joined them. The other members of the moshav come from various European countries. At one time many of the individual "Anglo-Saxons" enjoyed extra financial support from "home," but this has been more than offset by the others getting reparations.

The village still receives certain assistance because of those connections with South Africa and England. The South African Zionist Federation has helped considerably with loans and the Federation of Great Britain and Ireland has donated a truck, tractors and other useful aids to farming. Nevertheless, in common with all Israel's farmers, the settlers of Habonim are having a very difficult time.

To escape from the ills of agriculture they decided to concentrate on industrial and export crops even before Moshe Dayan proclaimed that these are the solutions for the farmers. Of their 2,200 arable dunams some 1,200 are fully irrigated. They have 280 dunam of orange-groves now starting to bear fruit. They started this year to plant unirrigated cotton but, owing to the drought, had to introduce subsidiary irrigation. Groundnuts, sugar beets, bananas, melons, vines and potatoes are now staple crops; there is a good stable and a beef herd.

Vermiculite Factory

To the outside observer, however, the most interesting aspect of the village's economy is its effort at setting up industries. The first of these was a vermiculite factory, processing raw material brought from South Africa. Vermiculite is excellent for insulation and is also used for packing volatile chemicals. In setting up the vermiculite plant one of the members displayed such talent and taste that he established an off-shoot, a ceramics section, where he produces flower-pots and arts ceramics which are greatly in demand.

Just over two years ago the moshav decided to can sweet-corn. They went into partnership with their neighbours, Ma'ayan Zvi, but this partnership has since been dissolved. Despite inevitable difficulties, the Omer plant has proved a great success. One member proved that he could improvise machinery and equipment without massive investments of capital; the local artists designed eye-catching labels. Although walking on the proverbial shoestring, Omer has made some seven-league strides. It is now expanding to can baked beans in tomato sauce, spaghetti in tomato sauce and hummus in tomato sauce. Forty dunam have been hopefully put under tomatoes. They also tin pickled cucumbers to order. The waste from the factory provides excellent feed for the beef herd.

Palatable Beans

The beans as canned by Habonim are softer than the usual Israel product and very pleasant to a palate trained years ago in South Africa. But this does not mean that the moshav will succeed in its great aim — exporting. It is handicapped all the time by lack of capital: since it grows for its own plant it cannot obtain the capital which many farmers get from canners. Habonim is also short of manpower.

Socially the settlers seem to be highly satisfied with the moshav shitufi system. The average family draws IL160 per month plus housing, education, laundry, water, taxes and entertainment. The women work an average of two hours a day in the services or the store. The overall impression is one of satisfaction notwithstanding the hard conditions; there have been few departures in recent years. Despite the vicissitudes of agriculture most members think hopefully that the coming year or two will bring solutions to their problems.

Institute for Knitting a People Together

By Shulamith Schwartz

Prof. Moshe Davis with one of his classes.

IT has become almost a commonplace to lament a sort of spiritual isolationism in Israel youth — an increasing tendency, that is, to lose its sense of identity with the Jewish past and of kinship with the non-Israel Jewish communities of the present. Correspondingly, we hear constantly of the need to build intellectual "bridges" between Israel and the Diaspora communities so that the latter may be drawn more closely to the centre in Israel and their life and culture be profoundly affected by it.

The first commonplace may be exaggerated, the second impatiently oblivious of much that is already being done with considerable effect. Yet a percentage of truth in both cannot be denied, nor passed over without concern. Clearly, among the many approaches that have to be worked out, there is an obvious one, the locale of which is Jerusalem; something systematic and fundamental must be done to influence the attitudes of the young people who will be Israel's intellectual elite, and the place to begin is the Hebrew University.

Research and Study

What is already being done was disclosed for the first time to the general public at the recent laying of the corner-stone of the Joseph Sprinzak Building which is to house the Institute of Contemporary Jewry. The research and study programme of the Institute has been under way from the beginning of this academic year under the direction of Professor Moshe Davis of the New York Jewish Theological Seminary. Superficially some dozens of students in half a dozen courses constituting — in technical parlance — a second major for the Master of Arts degree, may not be very much; but actually this is a most significant beginning from the point of view both of the material covered and the students' psychological relationship to it. Here, for the first time in modern Jewry's central university, the complex Jewish present is being studied with quiet concentration and devotion whether the course is in Jewish demography, in the history of Soviet Jewry, in the social structure of the State of Israel, in American Jewish community organization or religious ideologies, in the Nazi extermination of European Jewry or the Yiddish literature reflecting it.

Understanding can only grow out of intelligent information; the process may be observed almost any day in the classrooms and around the seminar tables where the courses in Contemporary Jewry are given. "I believe," says Professor Davis, "in the efficacy of exploring opposites. It is healthy for students to investigate ideologies far removed from their own." Indeed, the fresh air of intellectual discovery circulates through his seminar in American Jewish religious ideas — those schools of thought so perplexing to most Israel students. Here is a mature, Orthodox student ploughing through the year-books of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and trying to construct a picture of the type of Jewish life the Reform leadership holds up as desirable. Another student is investigating the changing aspects of the Reform Movement's attitude to Zionism, while a third, using Hechal Shlomo's specialized rabbinic library, is studying *halachic* responsa dealing with questions that have risen out of the special circumstances of American Jewish life. A student with particular interest in Hebrew literature is, at Dr. Davis' suggestion, discovering for himself — not without astonishment — the place of religious motifs in the rich, too often ignored, Hebrew poetry written in the United States by men whose influence as teachers as well as writers has often been of wide public importance.

A member of the seminar, originally from Latin America, is fascinated by one of the key figures in the evolution of American Jewry early in the century from an inchoate immigrant mass to a self-conscious community fostering authentic cultural and religious endeavour. That is the flaming vital and extraordinarily erudite personality of Solomon Schechter. He and his colleagues in the building of the American Jewish community and its Zionist Movement have become alive for these *sabras* from Haifa and Tel Aviv, these young men and women with European backgrounds. Magnes, Friedlander, Kaplan, Henrietta Szold, Louishipsky all fit into their historical niches, become three-dimensional figures with recognizable lines of development. Stumbling a bit over the English title, a student appositely refers to Cyrus Adler's biography of Jacob Schiff; another discusses Louis Marshall as the new type of American Jewish community leader. With this background firmly in mind the members of the Seminar begin to penetrate the present with an understanding rare among non-Americans. They have, for instance, analysed at length the special cultural situation presented in a very new and significant publication, the "Survey Report on National Jewish Cultural Services in America" prepared by a special committee of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

U.S. Jewry

A sense of expanding life pervades the courses in American Jewry. There is a dreadful contrast in those devoted to the Nazi period — whether they concentrate on analysis of German discriminatory legislation or — at the other end of the scale — on the sensitive, agonized, often mystical verse of Yiddish poets who lived through the Holocaust. You hear Dr. Shaul Esh's quiet voice lecture on the emigration of Jews from Nazi Germany; point out how many Jews refused to believe the worst, tried to become adjusted, even returned from abroad; explain the grave turning point at Nuremberg after the first 30 months of Nazi rule. Suddenly you realize that it is only the younger members of the class who are taking notes diligently, spelling out Streicher's name and putting down the record of worsening discriminatory legislation.

Past and present blur before your eyes; the lesson is not only on European Jewry — it is the history of Zionism viewed from another angle. There was never a Jewish immigration movement so widely dispersed over the world as that from Germany, the lecturer points out: before you sits at least one student come from one of those newer centres of dispersion to settle in Israel. The special effort to save German Jewish children began in the depression period before the Nazis, originating in the mind of Recha Freier, "who is with us in Jerusalem." "What's her name, did you say?" says a *sabra* voice. It is written on the blackboard, followed by a discussion of Youth Aliya and Henrietta Szold. Suddenly a new and significant dimension has been added to Youth Aliya. The familiar has been invested with its dignified historic meaning.

Israelis' Interest

It used to be fashionable a year or two ago to bewail the fact that young Israelis were not interested in studying the Nazi period. Those who so complained should watch Dr. Esh's students of Nazi legislation, their heads bent over mimeographed English translations of German documents. There is no emotion here, one may think at first — only a curious, logical, horrified interest. The American girl, at the University for a year, asks the meaning of a Hebrew word used by the lecturer. The lecturer himself recalls out of his German childhood an incident that confirms a curious point dealing with Jewish military service. One listens further and realizes at last how much there is behind this quiet interest: how actually this is a strangely moving kind of historic victory over death. Here sits a student, now a kibbutz member, who himself participated in one of the Ghetto revolts. Here is a bright-eyed, articulate student in checked shirt and red sweater — "typical energetic *sabra*," says the cataloguing mind. The point under discussion is the early legislation aimed at Jewish physicians and other professional persons. The articulate student speaks up: "I think the elimination of intellectuals had a high priority for them. I remember what they did in my own town as soon as they entered."

A more thorough-going preparation for the study of Contemporary Jewry is hardly conceivable.

Ingathered Exiles (XI)

By Maurice Carr

A BEREAVED MOTHER

NOW that Ruth is past 50, it seems to her that time is running out ever more swiftly, the years are getting shorter. Once again spring has come round and, with it, the birthday of her dead son Uri.

At first light, with the flowers she bought the previous evening, she sets out for Mt. Herzl where, on a hill-side terrace — amid the serried ranks and files of those who fell in the Sinai campaign — lie the charred remains of her boy. In her clasped hands is the blackened bunch of keys which was all that was left of him for identification after his tank struck a mine near Gaza, an Egyptian mine made in the Communist Russia which he so much admired.

Uri's grave — such a terrifyingly small rectangle — is indistinguishable from any of the others, except for the inscription on the reclining headstone. It bears not only his name, but also her own and that of her husband Isaac, who died 14 years ago.

She stands there, communing with Uri — for all eternity he will never be more than 22 years of age — addressing him in a whisper. She does not, much as she would like to, believe in an after-life, because her way of thinking must be that of Uri's father. When Ruth came away from her native Germany, nearly 30 years ago — really, how the time flies! — to marry Isaac, she gave up her Catholic faith for Judaism. She was quite ready to become a devout Jewess, but he would not have it. They used to celebrate the Passover, the going out from bondage in Egypt, as a holiday of national liberation, but were otherwise irreligious. Isaac was a Spinozist. As far as she could make out, he had notions of a mysterious life-force which arranged everything according to a predestined pattern, but which was nonetheless impersonal — not a bit like those comfortable divinities that have a fixed address in heaven with room for the supposedly immortal souls of perishable humans. All the same, she goes on speaking to Uri, as if he could hear her.

From her handbag, she pulls out a bundle of photographs. Here is Uri as a baby, a schoolboy, a lieutenant in the Israel army. From birth, his dark, almond-shaped eyes glowed with bold intelligence. As he grew up, dreaminess entered into them and, then, a touch of irony as well. Strangely enough, there was no telling from whom he got those fine Jewish eyes, for there was an uncanny similarity of expression between Isaac and Ruth, between the Jew from Kiev and the Gentile from Munich.

There was one idea of Isaac's which Ruth could never accept. He would say that intrinsically Jews were no better or worse than other people, even though fate had chosen them to be the victims and therefore the enemies of all that was most bestial in mankind. Nothing could ever shake her conviction that the Jews were endowed with some wondrous quality all of their own. And the moment she gave birth to her Uri, she knew that from her womb had issued a Jewish genius. If only he had lived long enough, surely Uri would have dazzled the world with his talents. Ruth did not have the same feeling about her second child, Miriam, for what can one expect of a girl?

What a wild lad Uri had been! Once, just to prove that he was afraid of nothing, he jumped out of an upper-storey window at school, escaping with nothing worse than a twisted ankle. What a handsome figure he cut! No wonder the girls were always after him, even as a child. He had always been very precocious, and lived fast, as if he had a presentiment that he had not an instant to lose before he was cut off.

At 20, after many affairs, he suddenly brought home a wife, to whom Ruth took an immediate, bitter dislike. The match was unworthy of him, surely. Was not his bride a lovelorn creature with a despotic father who had driven the mother to madness? Ruth was shocked to discover that even among Jews children could be made to suffer as badly as she herself had done in a German home.

No, Ruth tells herself, she was not unfair to the wretched girl; and triumphant self-vindication as well as angry grief cause her to tremble as she recalls how, shortly after Uri was killed, his widow went off with one of his fellow-officers who had come to present his condolences.

Even while she is carried away with fury, Ruth starts to babble, "No, Uri, no, it was not my fault! I didn't send you to your death!" She cannot forgive herself for having urged him, at the time of his wedding, to sign up for another two years in the army, after he had finished his term of national service. As he had neither money nor a trade — his ambition was to become an artist, and certainly he would have developed into a great master, but meanwhile he was penniless — Ruth pressed him to take up a military career. He would thus save up enough money to buy a home. At the same time, he was also separated from his wife.

Ruth heaps reproaches upon herself, senselessly, for in any case Uri would have been called up for the Sinai fighting. All the same, she is overwhelmed with a sense of guilt. What right, anyway, has a mother to visit the tomb of her child? With her, the natural order of things has been reversed. Even more perversely, she realizes that in a cruel, inexorable fashion her bereavement with all its anguish has heightened her self-awareness — never before were the stirrings of life so strong in her, so rich, as they are now.

Sobbing, she vows to herself that she will do something quite extraordinary to perpetuate her Uri's memory. Perhaps she will write a book about him, it will be turned into a film, and audiences the world over will hail him as a hero and commiserate with her, and with the proceeds she will start a fund for some noble cause.

Somewhat soothed, she wonders how to go about these grandiose plans, and from Uri, her mind slips to her own life. The greater part of it was spent as a dutiful prop, first to her tormented mother, then to her embarrassed husband, and their two strapping children. Only now that they are gone — and Miriam, lately married, is now also out of the way — only now that she is alone, does Ruth perceive herself as a person existing in her own right.

* * *

IN novels, dying people are made to see their whole lives in a last fleeting moment. When Ruth was once gravely ill, almost giving up the ghost, all she experienced was a panic desire to draw one more breath and yet another. What happens when someone dies, is that the close kin, the survivors, remember their own past. With hallucinatory clarity, here in the military cemetery, visions come back to her of her former self. She is a little girl again, to whom her drunken sot of a father keeps saying: *"Du bist nichts, du weisst nichts, du kannst nichts!"* ("You are nothing, you know nothing, you are capable of nothing!") He treated her mother with even greater contempt, wreaking his low-born spite upon her who was the daughter of an impoverished aristocrat.

An inveterate gambler, he would go off with his horse and trap and return days later on foot, unshaven, haggard, having lost everything at cards or at the races. She and her sister would then have to draw heavy barrows laden with second-hand paper — that was what her father dealt in — through the streets, until he could afford to buy another horse. Then there would be periods of affluence, when a nanny would take them out to the park. And always there would be frightful scenes. At last he burst a blood vessel.

Ruth became a nurse at a hospital. At school she had been nicknamed "the stick," she was so thin. Now, to her surprise, the doctors — in their gentlemanly way more cynical than her father had ever been — pestered her, offering her money to sleep with them. She kept herself to herself.

* * *

ONE day a gentle young man came in, introducing himself as the new doctor. It was Isaac. As she helped him on with his white coat, she flushed with a possessive thrill. She was delighted when she learned he was a Jew, an oppressed and despised creature like herself. All the other doctors were Nazis, and made Isaac's life impossible. A wanderer, who had drifted and been driven from country to country all over Eastern Europe, he decided at last to go to Palestine.

He and she would sit together at a café, studying the Hebrew alphabet. He left Germany first. A few months later, after she had been converted by a rabbi, she followed him to Haifa, where they set up home and she helped him in his practice. Those early days of rapture and toil under a golden sun, on the ancestral soil of the Jews which had become her own, were the happiest of her life — until Isaac's parents arrived. Isaac hesitated to own up that he had married a *goya*, the more so as his mother had plans for him to wed a wealthy American Jewess. Ruth had to go away and stay with neighbours until he could bring himself to break the news and the storm would die down. It never did subside. Ruth's mother-in-law of the Mongolian eyes was not to be appeased. Perpetually taunted, Ruth fell sick, and sometimes at night she went down to the shore, meaning to drown herself.

At last, Isaac begged his mother to go and live elsewhere. Her departure was brought about, absurdly, by a dish of spinach. When it was set before Isaac, he spat out the first spoonful, it was so horrid. His mother, who had prepared it, said, "Ruth cooked that!" "Mother, why are you like that, why don't you give her any peace?" he asked, foaming at the mouth. He lost his head, swept the dinner things off the table, ran to the window and tried to pull the curtains down. Ruth seized him, and forcibly put him to bed. She is sure that it was then that the fatal cancer took root in him.

Came the evil tidings from Auschwitz. Again the blood began to freeze in Ruth. She feared Isaac's thoughts even as he held her in his arms. Did she not belong to a nation of murderers, and, but for a chance encounter with this man who was the father of her children, might she not too have participated, one way or another, in the incineration of millions of Jews? Her feminine instinct gave her the knowledge that from the beginning Isaac was infatuated with her body alone and rather ashamed of the rest of her. True, the longer they were together, the more he grew to respect her. On the first anniversary of their marriage, he had said banteringly, yet meaningfully: "If anyone asked me to divorce you, Ruth, I would say, not for another five years." After five years, he still remembered his jest, and declared: "Now I would say not for another ten years!" But were not the distant crematorium fires now reducing his and her love to ashes?

One afternoon, Uri came home from school and repeated what his teacher had told the class: "All goyim are wicked." She took him and Miriam aside. "Is auntie Lena wicked? And auntie Gertrude?" These "aunties" were Christian wives of German Jewish doctors, friends of the family. And in her fluent Hebrew — she could speak it better than Isaac and had fewer hankerings after Europe than he — she told the children that she was like one of those "aunties." Uri took it very well, rather as if deep down he had known it all along.

Widowed soon after World War Two, Ruth went to Munich to visit her sister, who, it turned out, had married a militant Nazi, a loose bully who was almost the image of her father. The couple urged Ruth to stay on for good. A skilful needlewoman, why should she not join them in their dressmaking business? And why should she, a German woman, go back to those Jews in Palestine? Her sister and brother-in-law washed themselves with bars of soap, on which were graven — like a tombstone inscription — the words: *"Reines Judenfett"* ("Pure Jewish Fat"). When Ruth remonstrated, he scowled and her sister simply shrugged her shoulders. Ruth left again, without even trying to explain how deeply, how ineradicably, rooted she had become in Zion.

It often occurs to her that, if she had not then returned to Haifa, her Uri would not now be a heap of cinders. But it was the will of destiny — or, as Isaac would have said, predestination — that her Jewish child should die, so that other Jewish children might live. The consolation, though, which in her heart of hearts she likes best is the phrase once uttered by a Catholic priest in Jerusalem: "God gave you Uri, but He so loved His beautiful work that He took it back again."

* * *

THE hour has come for Ruth to hurry back to the hospital, with its odour of disease smothered in disinfectant, with its groans of pain stifled in institutional silence, where the patients call her the "smiling angel."

From lofty Mt. Herzl, through her tears, she gazes upon the skyline of Jerusalem, upon the Judaean hills — reddish like flesh at close range, bluish like the sea in the distance, billowing away in mighty, as it were muscular, waves to the horizon — and she mourns the three names written on a slab carved out of the surrounding rock: Uri and Isaac and Ruth.

As she walks away, she is sharply conscious of her warm flesh-and-blood self. With age, her figure has rounded out slightly, to advantage; her oval face, with the finest of wrinkles radiating from the corners of her big eyes, has grown more expressive; there is hardly a thread of silver in her mass of dark chestnut hair; and her passions have become coarser. No longer a prude, she has had her adventures, been the mistress of a great man in Israel. Soon, through Miriam, Ruth will be a grandmother; but what would she not give, if it were not too late, herself to have another child to take the place of Uri...

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, March 18, 1960

THE BEARS' DEFEAT

IT is only a matter of months since the credit and capital markets in this country were dominated by the bearish outlook for Israel currency. Bankers and businessmen, economists and housewives were certain that the devaluation of the Israel pound was imminent, notwithstanding official protestations to the contrary, and readily paid considerable premiums to insure themselves against eventual losses.

By now even the keenest speculators have grudgingly admitted their defeat. The quotations of dollar-linked debentures have dropped heavily as investors moved out of them in search of equities. The premium on Pamas-Tamam accounts has declined by a third despite the approaching travel season, and blocked accounts are quoted at IL2.55 per dollar as compared with IL2.25-IL2.30 during most of 1959. It should also be borne in mind that this development has taken place against a background of political tension and of disappointing citrus prices which make an increase of the export premium for citrus virtually certain. Nevertheless the Treasury is proceeding in its course of gradual liberalization of foreign currency control, apparently confident that the relaxation will be neither misconstrued nor turned to bad account.

While relishing these symptoms of regained economic health, one should, however, also ponder their causes. The past few months have not brought about any major turn in our economic development, although the state of statistical evidence concerning the nation's progress in production, export and other fields which accompanied the tabling of the budget cannot have failed to impress many people. So-called "technical" factors may also have played a part in changing the situation for a good many of the speculative purchases were notoriously short-term, the buyers having been goaded by silly prophecies about devaluation — and had to be liquidated even at a loss.

However, basically the change has doubtless been the market's response to the firm economic policy adopted by the new Government, and expresses the public's growing confidence in the administration's ability to carry intended reforms into practice. One should therefore beware of seeing in it a result of our economic performance or a reaction to the administration's perseverance in maintaining the present exchange rates. Any relaxation of the tough line adopted as regards credit control, balancing the budget, stable wages, export priorities, encouraging private savings and investments, etc., would doubtless undermine the Israel pound.

On the other hand, one should not lose sight of the fact that while the gap between the free and the official quotations for the pound has narrowed, it has not been eliminated and continues to exert a warping influence on our economic development, and in particular on the vital issues of costing and of selecting investments. Although subsidies and controls act as correctives to a certain extent, the more our economy moves into liberal orbits the less they can be relied on. Indeed, it has been this distorting impact of overvalued currency which Prof. Patinkin has stressed as the main argument for devaluation.

A pertinent point in a recent article by the Governor of the Bank of Israel is that "qualitative credit controls are unnecessary in countries where the interests of the individual are identical with those of the community. In Israel this condition does not exist due to our price structure, foreign trade regulations, and several other reasons."

In the same article Mr. Horowitz points out that the rate of interest is of limited value as a curb to credit expansion in a country where taxes are high and interest can be deducted from taxable income as an expense.

Sound finances, competitive prices and lower taxes are thus directly linked with a reform of our credit regimentation. Whether this theoretical consideration will assume practical importance in the near future cannot be predicted at this junction. It is, however, fairly obvious that this whole range of interconnected issues is being kept in mind by our economic authorities for further action at a propitious turn.

Economic News from Abroad

Common Market Ahead

● It is now virtually certain that the Dutch proposal for lessening tension between the European Common Market and the "outer Seven" by extending the internal tariff cuts of each group to the other is dead and buried. The last recommendations of the Common Market Commission, which have not yet been approved by the governments concerned, suggest that the time-table for the creation of a complete trade community between the Six be accelerated, but on the basis of the existing external tariffs. On July 1, tariffs between the Six are to be cut by 20 per cent (instead of 10 per cent as originally intended) and by another 20 per cent (again instead of 10) at the end of 1961. Unification of the external tariff is also to begin in July (instead of the end of 1961) with a 30 per cent reduction of the difference between each country's present tariff and the eventual new rates. Because this spells in the main a rise in the Benelux tariffs, these countries are to be allowed to reduce the difference provisionally by 20 per cent. The Commission has also expressed its conviction that the last four-year stages of the implementation of the common market plan, due to start in 1962, could eventually be shortened to half that time.

This rapid progress has been made possible by the surprising ease with which the Common Market's Council of Ministers agreed on the external tariffs for the 70 controversial commodities comprised in "List G," which had been left in abeyance until then. The agreement provides, *inter alia*, for a period of grace of six to eight years in respect of Italy's zinc, lead and sulphur, in order to give her time to reorganize the respective industries so as to reduce production costs. This procedure follows the example of steel, for which Italy had been granted a five-year period of grace when the Coal and Steel Community was founded, at the end of which time the Italian steel industry has been able to face competition with the other E.C.S.C. members on an equal footing.

Harnessing Tides

● Another setback in the development of nuclear power stations has occurred in France, which has abandoned the project she was to have built in Brittany. Instead, France is to go ahead on a tidal power project by harnessing the tides of the Rance estuary near the Channel port of St. Malo. The scheme will include a wall across the estuary and 38 submerged generators producing 800m. kWh of electricity annually. The capital involved has been estimated at 330m. new francs but the running cost will be very low.

Brazil Undersells

● In the six months since the International Coffee Agreement has been in existence world coffee prices have somewhat recovered from their prolonged slump, but the problem of overproduction remains as acute as before. This year's crop in Brazil, which accounts for two-thirds of the world output, has been estimated at 42m. bags, i.e. more than twice what Brazil actually exported this year, and most of it will go to the government stores, bringing the coffee stock to about 40,000,000 bags — enough to supply the world for a year. Nevertheless, coffee is still being planted in Brazil on a large scale, for growers have been protected from price fluctuations by the government's policy of buying 40 per cent of the crop at fixed prices well above those of the world market. Brazil's attempts to impose its price on the market have met in recent years with the growing competition of "robusta" coffee varieties produced in Africa, which sell at lower prices and are mainly used for the rapidly expanding instant-coffee industry. Of late, however, the Brazilian coffee marketing board has sold considerable amounts of stored coffee at reduced prices to the American instant coffee producers, with the result that demand for robustas has decreased and their producers are feeling the pinch.

Caravelle in California

● An agreement for close technical cooperation has been signed between the French Sud Aviation Company and the Douglas Aircraft Company of California. The American company has acquired the rights to build the Caravelle jet aircraft and will also cooperate in the further development of these models. As a result of the agreement, a big order for Caravelles is expected shortly from United Airlines, which will presumably be followed by other American air companies. In the next stage U.S. General Electric will re-engine the Caravelle with turbo-jets of its own instead of the Rolls-Royce motors presently used. While the agreement thus opens new markets for the Caravelle, it also provides a major European foothold for the American aircraft industry and is bound to have serious implications for the British producers.

K-F ON EVE OF EXPANSION

Trucks and Cars in New Studebaker-Packard Agreement

By Our Economic Editor

THE assembly of Studebaker-Packard vehicles at the Kaiser-Fraser plant will commence in June, and the volume planned for the following year is about 1,800 units, it is reliably learnt. This number will include some 800 Lark automobiles and 800 trucks (up to seven tons of payload capacity) for the home market, and about 300 motor vehicles for markets abroad, the specifications to be fixed according to the orders received.

One of the great advantages of the new agreement is that it does not limit sales to the home market — as was the case with Renault — and thus makes it possible to expand production for foreign customers, although the agreement of the U.S. company will be required. In several markets, however, exclusive rights have been assigned to the Israel company. These include Turkey, Ghana, Nigeria and other British and French countries in West Africa, Ethiopia, Burma, Yugoslavia, Iran, etc. Another important clause in the agreement provides that parts and accessories may be replaced by Israel-produced items although a flat-rate royalty will have to be paid for these. At the beginning the total value of these replacements — batteries, radiators, tires, seats, window panes etc. — may not exceed together with the input of local labour one-third of the vehicle's cost price, but this proportion is expected to be increased considerably in time. Moreover, the Kaiser-Fraser company may use Studebaker engines in locally produced vehicles which the Haifa plant may sell under a separate brand name, either in this country or abroad. As a matter of fact, the body will presumably be manufactured at the Nazareth Ezra Orlite factory from fibreglass, following the successful example set by Autocars of Haifa. A similar principle will be adopted for the eventual production of small cars (which could replace the Renault vehicles) namely: a locally manufactured chassis made of metal sheets and a motor imported (about 5 h.p.) from a European firm. A preliminary agreement with the firm in question has already been signed though it has not yet been approved by the inter-ministerial committee. Production would include four different types of bodies: regular passenger car, pick-up, Sedan delivery and station wagon.

Steady Rise

As a result of these developments, production at the Kaiser-Fraser plant may be expected to expand considerably, though it may take another two or three months for details to be cleared up and prices fixed. In 1957 and 1958 the company's output averaged 200 units monthly. It rose to 300 monthly in 1959, in the wake of a great expansion of export sales, though even then export accounted for less than half of the aggregate production, as shown by the figures below (slightly rounded off).

About 100 vans and tenders have been imported annually in the past three years. The import of passenger cars (including station wagons) averaged 1,100 annually in 1957-1958 — somewhat less than half of this number being used cars — but may have approximated 3,000 in 1959, following the change in the customs tariff. It may thus be deduced that a home market of perhaps 2,000 units per annum may be taken into account for passenger cars at the current level of taxes and prices, of which perhaps up to two-thirds could be supplied by Kaiser-Fraser if the company could produce both big cars (of the Lark type) suitable for taxi service and similar purposes, and smaller ones for popular use, leaving the medium and the luxury ranges for imports. Together with the commercial vehicles and the Studebaker trucks, the home market could take up about 4,000 vehicles annually in the near future, though it is as yet impossible to say what part of this will be supplied by Mr. Shubinsky's competing plant. Assuming that exports of front-wheel-drive vehicles will run at the 1959 level, and that several hundred Studebakers a year will be exported, Kaiser-Fraser's output could rise to well over 3,000 next year, and to more than that should the new types of vehicles — still in their design stages — prove successful and withstand competition in the export markets. This will of course largely depend on the company's collaboration with other local producers, which will have to provide parts and accessories for the envisaged vehicles. Past experience in this respect has not been altogether happy, but the company is now apparently ready to adopt a new policy based on an efficient division of labour. A straw in the wind is also Kaiser-Fraser's decision to wind up its own sales company and to let motor car importers handle the local marketing of its products as well, although negotiations are still in progress concerning the details of such an arrangement.

KAISER-FRASER OUTPUT AND SALES

	1957	1958	1959
Passenger cars (home market)	[illegible]	900	[illegible]
Commercial vehicles (home market)	1,030	900	1,190
Commercial vehicles (export)	800	700	1,700
Total	2,470	2,600	3,[illegible]

U.K. Market For Israel Produce

By S. J. GOLDSMITH
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — THE Agricultural Export Company of Israel has opened an office in Covent Garden, the famous London fruit and vegetable market, in charge is Mr. Simon Friedman, himself an expert on the growing and marketing of agricultural produce.

Mr. Friedman told me that there is a ready market in England for all sorts of Israel fruit and vegetables provided Israel growers and exporters can overcome one or two difficulties which are easily surmountable. The British consumer prefers tomatoes known as "Moneymakers," which grow well in Israel but are not popular with Israel consumers. Since this type of tomato can be sold in England for hard cash in sterling, Israel growers have switched over to it.

Another problem is transport. Tomatoes from the Canary Islands arrive here within four to six days, while shipments from Israel take something between 10-12. But there is a way out. Israel tomatoes will be shipped to Marseilles and taken to London from there by fast train. It will still be a worthwhile operation and there is no difficulty in organizing it. Packing will have to be done with great care, because the "Moneymaker" is very vulnerable.

Melons and Potatoes

There is a good market here for melons and new potatoes, which are already selling well.

Flowers are another commodity which Israel can sell in England. In this small world of ours distances matter very little, and the flowers can be put on the British market in very good shape.

British fruit and vegetable traders are showing great interest in imports from Israel and Mr. Friedman is getting many requests from them to be put on his panel. The "Fruit Trade Journal" has noted the opening of the Israel office in a friendly article. There is of course, full and cordial cooperation between the Agricultural Export Company and the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel, veterans at Covent Garden, where their European Director, Moshe Levin, enjoys high standing.

Stocks and Commodities

Better Tone in Dollar-Linked, Equities Continue Firm

THE downward trend in dollar-linked bonds appears to have stopped as buyers apparently wish to take advantage of all-time low levels in this section in order to acquire these securities. Tavel Dollar, Defence Loan, some of the Housing Loan issues, Palestine Electric, National Oil, Local Authorities, Keren Hayesod, Fertilisers and a few others gained close to two points; some of these were even marked "buyers only" on Wednesday as insufficient offers were forthcoming. The market in this section looks as if the bulk of offers emanating from short-term and hot money investments has already been absorbed and a more stable trend is appearing. Further, at present prices these securities, or at least some of them, appear undervalued, and it would not be surprising if the firmer tone continued.

Index-linked were quiet and practically unchanged.

Investor interest in ordinary shares also continued during the week under report with a considerable number of equities showing further substantial gains. Bank Leumi Ordinary shares advanced by three points, Otzar Hityashvut by six, Bank Leumi Investment by nine, Ellern Investment, Africa Palestine by two or three, Ata and Kurdaneh by seven and Moller, Assis, Teva, Jordan Exploration and Delek by between four and five. Palestine Cold Storage, which had been neglected during the advance in other stocks, jumped on persistent demand and lack of offer by 22 points.

I.L.D.C. shares gained further ground in view of the forthcoming deal in rights for the new issue. The bearer shares of this company were also higher and were marked "buyers only" on Wednesday. American-Israeli Paper Mills were some seven points higher as the price on the American Stock Exchange also hardened, which was significant amidst the general slump on the New York markets.

Another firm spot was provided by the Palestine Potash A Ordinary shares which advanced by 17 points. At the same time Dead Sea Founders rose by eight points, reaching their highest level.

As already reported in this column last week the issue of 40,000 Alliance Tire and Rubber B shares of IL1.00 nominal value at IL[illegible] each was heavily oversubscribed and only requests for up to 25 shares were fully allotted, while higher subscriptions received a very small portion of the balance. A small premium on these shares was obtainable on the free market.

Aggressive Buying in N.Y.

AFTER touching the lowest levels in years when the Dow Jones index for 30 industrials touched 603.21 on March 10, a recovery began to develop and on March 16 the index advanced to 618.[illegible]. Aggressive buying was reported in many sections with electronics and gold shares particularly favoured.

Industrials in London Firm

CHEERFUL conditions were reported from London with steel shares, textiles, Ford and breweries in particular demand. Other sections also improved considerably, with the exception of gilt-edged which lost some ground. Reuters daily index for industrials stood on March 16 at 377.77 as against 367 a week earlier.

Margin on Stocks in Paris — Lower

AS the margins for stocks were lowered by a decision taken by the official stock brokers (Agents de Change) a better tone developed on the Paris market although the statement by the Algerian Provisional Government upset the original favourable mood.

On other European markets the tone was mixed with Bonn's undertone confident, while in Zurich industrial shares advanced, in Amsterdam conditions were uncertain and Brussels was slightly higher.

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Balance Sheets Show Banks' Expansion

POST Economic Bureau

TWO of the "Big Three" among Israel's banks have already published their balance sheets for the end of 1959. Both of them indicate considerable expansion, in line with the country's rapid economic advance; and both also show that government deposits, which had been providing major financial support for credit expansion in former years, have declined in importance, for most of these means are now channelled through the Industrial Development Bank. In some points, however, significant differences are to be found between the development of the two types of credit institutions.

The total deposits of the public with the Workers' Bank (including inner reserves etc.) amounted to IL182m. at the end of 1959, a rise of 28 per cent over a year ago. Special government deposits, however, advanced by only 10 per cent, to IL33m. On the other hand, credits outstanding expanded from IL132m. to IL166m., of which IL134m. was given from the banks' own means — i.e. 29 per cent more than in 1958. This does not include, however, the bank's investments in securities, which soared from IL7.3m. to IL11.5m. Most of it was in non-governmental securities which advanced from IL1.8m. to a full IL5.9m.

Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies also more than doubled, to IL2.6m. In addition, the bank's fixed assets increased from IL3.7m. to IL5.4m. (which figure, it seems, is not yet final) largely due to the cost of the new premises in Tel Aviv.

This large-scale expansion was naturally accompanied by a relative contraction of liquidity, which dropped to under 20 per cent of the public's deposits, as compared with 23 per cent a year ago. Presumably this has been made possible by the fact that fixed deposits — in particular those of provident funds and similar public bodies — account for a sizable portion of the Workers' Bank's liabilities, more so than in other banks. Some details that would clear up this point would be welcome in the bank's annual report. The investments have been partly financed, however, by the increase in paid-up capital and reserves from IL5.7m. to IL7.3m.

Discount Bank

The Discount Bank's balance sheet shows an increase of a full 36 per cent in total deposits by the public, reaching IL158m., together with Mercantile Bank, at the end of 1959. This is about 20 per cent of the country's total. Among the factors which have contributed to this result the report singles out "the continuing development of the branches established in recent years and the bank's growing share in handling transactions connected with restitution and compensation payments from Germany."

More than two-thirds of the number of accounts held with the bank exceeded IL600, and only 19 per cent exceeded IL5,000. It is of interest that notwithstanding this popular character of the bank's deposits saving and time deposits accounted for 32 per cent of the total. On the other hand, government deposits with the bank rose by only eight per cent during the year.

Outstanding credit from the Discount Bank's own means rose by 40 per cent in 1959, and together with the loans from special government deposits it amounted to IL115m. The securities portfolio increased by 25 per cent to IL24m., although holdings of non-government securities soared by 70 per cent to IL9m. "at cost or market prices, whichever is lower." This was, however, accompanied by a strengthening of the cash position from 42 to 45 per cent of the public's deposits. The bank's capital had again been increased by the issue of bonus shares, and together with open reserves it amounted to IL3.7m. (against IL2m. a year ago). The recent decision to double the authorised capital, raising it to IL4m., is a pointer to the expansion expected to take place in coming years.

Negev Farms Export 15m. Gladiolus Bulbs

By H. BEN-ADI

FIFTEEN million gladiolus bulbs planted this spring in the gardens of English, Scandinavian and American homes came from Israel. Five million of these were grown in the two Negev farms of Migdah and Tel-Or, about 25 kilometres north of Beersheba. The manager of the two farms, Mr. Yeshayahu Lahav, told *The Jerusalem Post* that gladiolus bulbs bring the country a yearly income of about $80,000, but that the bulb industry can be increased 40-fold.

The U.S. alone imports 500,000,000 gladiolus bulbs a year and grows another 500,000,000. Today U.S. supermarkets carry on their shelves gladiolus bulbs packed in plastic bags and bearing the inscription "Buy Bulbs from the Holy Land." Among the more romantic-sounding names of strains sent abroad are Snow Princess, Memorial Day, Doris Day, Cardinal Spellman, Venus, etc. We produce about 30 different strains; Holland grows about 300. For some unknown reason the General Eisenhower variety does not like the Israel climate although it gives good results in other countries.

Migdah and Tel-Or belong to Yitzur Ufituah, owned by Ihud Hakibbutzim, the Jewish Agency and the Histadrut. The export is handled by the Agricultural Export Co. Ltd. of Tel Aviv.

Israel-grown gladiolus bulbs have the advantage that they can be planted in spring, whilst the European bulbs have to be set out in autumn.

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Drain on Skill in Agriculture

POST Economic Correspondent

THE crisis in agriculture caused by the glut on the market has brought out into the open a position which has long been worrying the settlement agencies. Old-time farmers are leaving their village and drifting off to the towns. Kfar Yehezkel, one of the old moshavim in the Emek, has only three-fourths of the families it could accommodate. The kibbutz of Ramat Rahel near Jerusalem is on the point of breaking up and the small band of devoted people who are determined to save the place are appealing frantically for help and new members. In other places the situation is not quite as bad but still serious. For in older villages it is by no means easy to find new members who will fit into the place. The moshav as well as the kibbutz, with its 80 or 100 families, has both the advantages and the drawbacks of a closed society. If new members do not fit in with the patterns of life developed by the older residents this will make for friction and may even break up the entire social framework.

In earlier periods the settlements lost a considerable number of their leading members because they were called upon to supply the Jewish Agency, the Histadrut and government departments with leadership. This was evidence of the high quality of the membership. This high standard is what made it possible for the early settlers to close ranks if one of the community's leaders left.

Recruits Needed

Five or six years ago the kibbutzim went through a crisis when young members discovered that after all their career lay not in agriculture but in one of the professions. The University in Jerusalem filled up with people who had tried agriculture and rejected it. This process has now slowed down, because many secondary school graduates do not take the roundabout way via the kibbutz but make straight for the university. The settlements are left worrying about new recruits.

Now a new drain on manpower in the older settlements has become apparent. Farmers want to leave because they see no economic future in agriculture. The hazards in farming are great and ever-present: pests, drought, declining prices. The towns, on the other hand, are booming. There is room for people who know a trade and for those with initiative. Tractor drivers and men with some experience with machinery will easily find jobs. Those who show some administrative talent can make their way to the managerial ranks. As towns develop and new suburbs spring up there is a demand for landscape gardeners. In all these jobs people get their salary at the end of the month and do not have to worry about whether their calculations will turn out right at the end of the season; and the farmers' wives are often only too eager to enjoy the city lights.

Thus agriculture is in danger of losing skilled people at the very time when farming is becoming more and more sophisticated, machinery has been introduced and unskilled work is being restricted more and more to certain harvesting operations. The time has come when something should be done about this drain of skilled manpower, which is endangering the future of our farming.

If even skilled farmers with experience drift off to the towns, the prospects for making our farming independent economically have become dim indeed. But the current crisis in our mixed farming is to a great extent a phenomenon of transition and readjustment. The farming community has accumulated a considerable amount of know-how. New crops have been introduced and tried out. The work of instruction carried on through years of devoted work has borne fruit as more and more new settlers learn how to do the daily work on a farm and learn something about its management. A new generation has grown up which knows by instinct much that its parents learnt the hard way. If at long last a genuine plan for agricultural production could be worked out and carried through, if marketing could be improved and adequate capital means at reasonable rates of interest be provided, the present drain of skill in agriculture could be arrested.

Chinese Truck Hauls 143 Tons

HONG KONG (NANA). — CHINA has hit on a novel expedient to get the most possible ton-mileage out of its overtaxed powered vehicles. It is the so-called "motor train," which consists of any ordinary big truck pulling several linked trailers behind it — usually three to five units on the overland routes. Such "trains" are now reported by the mainland press to be a familiar sight all over the country, from Manchuria to the deep south-west, and they cross the mountain ranges as well as the level flatlands.

The economic gain is obvious — provided the truck motor will stand up to such extended hauls in low gear. A 4½-ton truck, which normally averages about 25 k.p.h. cross-country on Chinese highways, can in this manner pull 84 tons of cargo at 12 k.p.h. This is 14 times its ordinary capacity, although at only one-third its normal speed.

In Peiping, during the course of an experimental run, one driver is said to have hauled 41 trailers carrying a total load of 143 tons, a feat which duly impressed the Communist Chinese with the possibilities of this form of transport.

PENALTIES FOR TAX OFFENDERS

"The Courts in the past did not take a sufficiently strong view of offences of this kind (failure to declare income and keeping of false account books for income tax purposes), and refrained from imposing prison sentences in order to stop or at least to reduce the number of offences of this type which have become something approaching a national calamity" — thus Judge Olshan in the verdict of the Supreme Court in the matter of the appeal of the Attorney General against Israel Halpert.

Israel Halpert, owner of the [illegible] restaurants in Tel Aviv, was found guilty by the Tel Aviv-Yafo Magistrate's Court of keeping false account books with the deliberate intention of evading payment of income tax. He was fined IL10,000 and given a suspended sentence of two months. Mr. Halpert filed an appeal against the severity of the sentence, while the Attorney General argued that it had been too light and duly appealed. The District Court, which heard both appeals, increased the fine to IL20,000. In view of the gravity of the offences, the public and economic need to put a halt to offences of this nature, as well as the continued and methodical manner in which the accused committed the offences and the amounts involved — the Attorney General appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court rejected the appeal, but its verdict may well influence future cases of this kind. In handing down the verdict, the Supreme Court judge said, among others: "...as for the economic aspect of the matter, i.e. the imposition of prison sentences for such offences, we sympathise with the Attorney General." — (Advt.)

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Railway Inquiry is Imperative

'To Be or Not Be' Question Faces System with Doubtful Future

By Our Economic Editor

THE public in Israel is proud of its railway and gladly avails itself of its services. As a matter of fact, the service is of a fairly good standard as regards both efficiency and convenience. But in the public's fondness of travel by rail there seems to be also an unconscious element of reaction against the hostile attitude which used to be something like part of national loyalty under the British Mandatory regime, when the railway was operated by English and Arab staff, by-passed the Jewish settlements and neglected the standards and requirements of the Jewish population. When the State was established, therefore, the reconstruction of the worn-out and obsolete railway became a pet object of the new administration.

Indeed, this has been achieved to a great extent. Moreover, the railway has been considerably extended. Instead of 290 km. of main line in 1950, we now have 416 km., and plans have been worked out to increase this mileage by another 50 per cent, along the Negev and the Arava to Eilat. However, the railway's financial position has failed to add up to viability, and its deficits have become a permanent feature of state budgets. The estimates for the next fiscal year anticipate a gap of IL5.6m., and the situation is likely to worsen in future. A thorough review of the problem is therefore urgently needed.

State Budget

The problem has not hitherto been recognized for what it is, mainly due to the fact that the railway is not managed as a separate enterprise, and its accounts form a part of the general state budget. Moreover, until two years ago all the state transport enterprises were treated as a joint financial unit, with the surpluses accumulated by some covering deficits in others. On the other hand, the railway's management has persistently aimed at making its ends meet, partly by introducing various technical improvements and partly by raising rates, although in this last respect it was unable to prevail against the Ministry's veto until a short time ago. In 1957/58 the railway's revenue amounted to IL9.65m., almost covering operating expenditure. For 1958/59 a revenue of IL11m. was envisaged, again only five per cent less than the operation costs. A modest increase of the tariff therefore seemed the right step in order to bring the railway within near reach of remunerative operation.

That step was not then taken because of the Government's desire to keep the railway as a cheap counter to the rate-boosting tendencies of the road transport operators, and also so as not to raise the C-o-L index. However, by now it is pretty obvious that higher rates can hardly put the railway on its own feet. The operating deficit for the 1959-60 fiscal year has been estimated at 15 per cent, and the estimate for the next budget year foreshadows a gap of 13 per cent, namely IL1.7m. This does not, however, include interest on Government investments in railway reconstruction, expansion and improvement schemes which amounted to IL52m. by the end of March last. Together with this IL-2.9m. in interest, and IL1m. for the railways' depreciation, the aggregate deficit in the next fiscal year would be IL5.6m.—i.e. 50 per cent of the expected revenue. Such a gap could never be filled by boosting railway fares and freights, for the increase would result in reduced traffic, quite apart from the indirect economic impact involved. And the figure still does not include the amounts spent by the Government so far to cover the annual deficit.

Reasons for Deficit

Nor should the situation be considered solely on the financial level. The rail deficit has risen for two independent reasons. One is that until 1958/59 railway accounts did not provide at all for the depreciation of assets and allowed for only a fraction of the computed interest on capital. But there is also another reason: revenue has not risen as much as originally expected because traffic did not increase enough although rates were lowered. The number of passengers rose quickly while the railway system was being reconditioned and an adequate schedule of trains being laid on, in the State's first years, until it reached 4,570,000 riders in 1956-57. During the next two years, however, it rose by only three per cent, i.e. less than the population, and the forecast of 4,800,000 passengers for the 1960-61 fiscal year foreshadows an advance of only two per cent in a period of two years. The freight carried actually declined from the 1957-58 figure of 1.84m. tons to 1.68m. tons in the following year, though a rise to 2.08m. tons is expected for 1960-61. Moreover, the average length of haulage has gradually decreased from 130 km. in 1957-58 to 124 expected for 1960-61 (the average length of passenger ride has remained stationary at 74 km.), bringing in its wake a decline in revenue per ton carried from an average of IL3.22 to an expected IL-3.80 in 1960-61. This last development has also been partly the result of shifts in the composition of cargoes carried. Thus the profitable haulage of fuel — both crude oil from Heletz and refined products from Haifa — which provided for almost a quarter of the total freight income in 1957-58, is expected to supply but one-seventh of the 1960-61 income since most of the fuel is now transported by pipeline. On the other hand, the low-revenue shatter cargoes have doubled in the period under review. Although the railways' commercial department has done its best to attract new cargoes and some success has been achieved in this respect, the competition of road transport has apparently set limits to progress in this respect. As a matter of fact, it seems doubtful whether the aggregate revenue can be increased enough to cover operation costs even if the railway is given complete freedom in raising its rates.

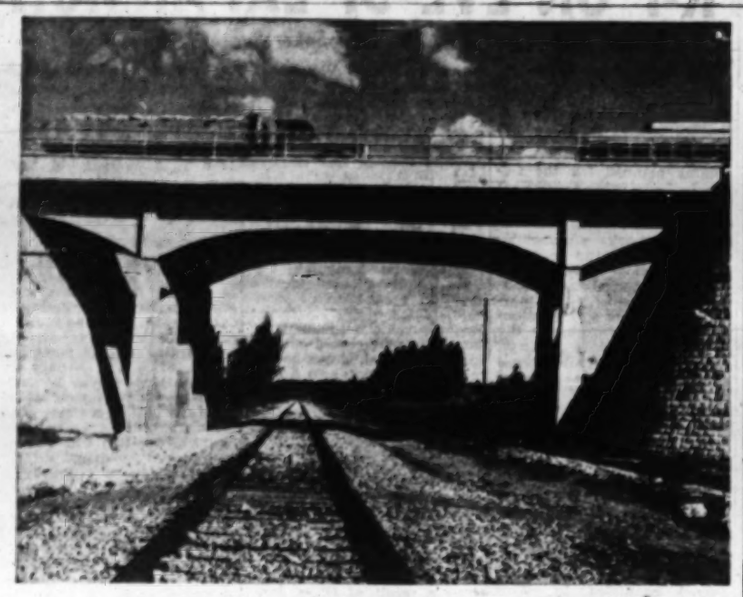
However, when all this has been said, we have yet to consider the deterioration that must come as a result of the construction of a deep-sea harbour at Ashdod. Once the harbour is completed — say in five years—the freight situation in the south will be completely changed. There will no longer be any need to haul export commodities to Haifa or to transport imported goods from there. Indeed, it is this shortening of internal lines of communication — and the resultant saving of costs — which is the economic raison d'être of the projected harbour, but this saving is bound to come largely at the railway's expense.

Of the IL5.9m. of freight revenue expected for the next fiscal year, IL0.82m. should come from transporting imported fodder and oilseeds, which will presumably go by road once the distance is reduced to a fraction of the present average 107 km. The same will be the case with groceries, provisions, wood for citrus cases and timber logs, which between them should account for another IL0.3m., and presumably with the most of the lucrative "sundries" which are to produce another IL0.4m. Citrus, expected to bring in IL0.9m., next year and more in coming years, may still be partly carried by rail, but the distance, and revenue per case, will certainly decrease. Similarly, phosphates and potash — accounting for IL1.2m. in the 1960-61 budget — will no longer be carried 200 km. but half that distance only. Altogether one should not be astonished to find the railway revenue from freight traffic dropping by some IL2m.

Reappraisal Due

This means, however, that the whole future of the railway is due for an urgent and agonizing reappraisal. The question can no longer be escaped: can we go on maintaining a railway that evidently has no prospect of ever balancing its costs and is bound to involve ever-increasing subsidies? Can we afford to operate a transport system involving annual deficits that may fairly soon come near to IL10m.? Can something be done to reduce these deficits? Is there any sense in going on expanding the railway system to Dimona, Oron and possibly Eilat at a time when the present core cannot be made viable and leaves little hope for providing adequate amortization of the capital involved, quite apart from a modest interest on the big capital invested?

Despite the gloomy forecast sketched above it would be too rash to give a definite negative answer to these pertinent questions. Even building additional railway lines may make sense if there is enough additional long-distance cargo to pay them off, and possibly also to spread some of the costs of the existing rail system. Possibly some savings could be effected in the operation of the railway, even at the expense of some convenience or of vested interests (the data published in the Budget Commentary are too scant to allow an insight into this field). One rather surprising consequence of a cost examination might be that it is the passenger traffic, popular though it may be, that is not really paying its way while freight traffic is economically more justified. For the time being, however, no attempt has been made to probe the problem. A thorough inquiry should no longer be delayed.



Israel's transport is summed up in the photograph above of a new overpass at Hadera, showing the Haifa-Tel Aviv rail link, an inter-urban passenger bus, and a heavily laden lorry. Below is one of the new rail cars purchased under the Reparations agreement.

Photos by Ilani

El Al Shows Profit Balance

Big Increase in Regular and Non-Scheduled Flights

POST Economic Reporter

AT a time when negotiations are going on about acquiring jet aircraft for El Al and providing means to finance it, it is welcome news that the company's financial performance has considerably improved and indeed surpassed forecasts, it closing the year with a profit balance for the first time, trifling though the amount may be. The importance of this news is heightened by the fact that the result has been achieved not due to a windfall of revenue but in the course of solid expansion coupled with lower operation costs.

The company had a deficit of IL1.23m. in 1957-58 and IL2.41m. in 1958-59 and budgeted (after taking into account the export premium on the foreign currency earned) for a new deficit of IL2.4m. in the current year. However, total revenue (including estimated figures for February and March 1960) has out-run estimates by IL1.8m. (i.e. five per cent), while operating expenses have lagged behind estimates by IL0.3m. notwithstanding the bigger traffic carried. Another IL0.3m. have been saved in non-operational overheads, though this amount may include some expenditure items that have been postponed. The crucial fact is, in any case, that the production cost of a ton-kilometre flown by El Al amounted to only IL0.96 in the current year as compared with IL1.25 in 1957-58 (and with IL1.02 originally planned), while income per ton-mile advanced from IL0.882 in 1958-59 to over IL1, though this was less than in the two years 1956-57 and 1957-58, when the company's fleet operated at maximum capacity.

El Al's progress as regards revenue is, of course, closely linked with Israel's growing popularity among tourists abroad — to which the company has also contributed through its skilled and well-managed publicity — but it was not only the greater number of passengers that counted. The aggregate number of passengers rose from 66,000 in 1958-59 to 93,000, but while the number of passengers carried to Lydda or from there increased by 36 per cent, there was a 50 per cent increase in the passenger traffic on the transatlantic route. As a result, the transatlantic passengers accounted for 30 per cent of the total number, as compared with only 20 per cent in 1957-58. A considerable increase has also taken place in non-scheduled and chartered-plane operations, which accounted for over six per cent of the total earned revenue (excluding the premium), and in freight income (11 per cent over the target figure) which accounted for eight per cent of the revenue.

Satisfactory Result

As regards expenditure, the fixed items and the variable ones have advanced almost equally by about 10 per cent. However, allocations for depreciation rose by 20 per cent to IL4.4m. (i.e. 12 per cent of total operating costs), while salaries and social benefits advanced by eight per cent to IL11.7m. The operating profit was IL2m., all of which has been absorbed by writing off development expenses and other deductions. Nevertheless, the result should be considered very satisfactory in view of the company's small size, and the special difficulties it has to face in many respects due to Arab hostility. The premium which the company gets — at the general rate paid for foreign currency earned by exporters — has accounted for no more than eight per cent of its aggregate income, and a rate of 22 per cent of added value is also a relatively high one for a transport enterprise. It may yet prove higher than what our merchant marine earns.

Standards Institute Subjects Spares to Severe Tests

By A Special Correspondent

THE production of automotive parts requires exact specifications and processes that are sometimes quite complicated, but the know-how is not easy to obtain, for established manufacturers are not interested in sharing the fruits of their experience. Testing is thus of great importance for Israel's relatively new producers, and the Standards Institution of Israel offers them facilities which the individual manufacturer could hardly afford, as well as experience accumulated in hundreds of tests.

Interesting among the tests developed by the Institution for automotive parts are the so-called "non-destructive" methods that have been perfected fairly recently to test materials and products without affecting their structure, properties or appearance. Cracks and faults are detected by X-rays and gamma rays, mechanical properties are determined by the use of sonic and ultrasonic equipment, etc.

Among the dynamic tests, i.e. those in which the products are subjected to conditions approximating actual performance as closely as possible but in a much more intensive manner, is a special method testing the endurance of sealing cups for hydraulic brakes. The cups are attached to a central pump actuating four wheel cylinders. It produces a pressure of 35 atmospheres and moves the cups at 1,000 cycles per hour for 120 hours at a temperature of 70° C. Thereafter the cups' hardness and sealing properties are tested under a static pressure of seven atmospheres.

Another test moves fanbelts at twice the normal speed and under a threefold load, 130 hours in the apparatus being equivalent to the strain produced by driving 40,000 kilometres. Exhaust valves are tested at double the normal speed at a temperature of 600° C.

Complete Facilities

A further development at the Standards Institution of Israel is the establishment of special stands for engine performance tests and of a full set of dynamometers ranging from the smallest up to 500 HP. When the project is completed, the transport industry and the manufacturers of automotive parts and assemblies will have at their disposal testing facilities that begin with individual parts and end with complete automobiles.

Inadequate Roads Main Cause of Accidents

By REX DALNY

ONE of the hardiest of the national myths is that Israel's motorists are careless and irresponsible, licensed killers to blame for the tragically high accident rate. In reality they are more sinned against than sinning; the real villains are the roads. It is terrifying to think what their toll would be if we were plagued, like other lands, by drunken drivers and "hot-rodding" teenagers.

When the State was established Israel took over a road network covering 1,881 kilometres. Large sections of the roads were in very poor condition, some in a state of complete disintegration. They had all been built without using the revolutionary techniques which are now commonplace in America. The light tarmac laid down in Palestine before 1948 was never intended to carry the giant vehicles and the heavy density of traffic of today.

Network Increased

The Government claims with justifiable pride that the new roads built since Statehood have increased the network by some 1,300 kilometres; 2,995 kilometres are asphalted. Eilat and Sdom have been joined to Beersheba. These achievements have been of major importance in the development of the State — but they have not given us highways remotely comparable to our needs.

In 1948 Israel had no engineering personnel trained in modern methods of road construction. They were not expert in soil and asphalt testing, compaction of subgrades, water bound graded base courses and dense bituminous surfacing. Two first-rate American experts, first Fitzhugh McKee and then Harold Monson, were brought by U.S.O.M. to teach the new mysteries; Israelis went to America to study. Road building equipment was obsolete: Solel Boneh invested heavily in expensive new machinery.

Today Israel has the men and the equipment to build first-rate highways — if given the opportunity. Our engineers are trained in survey and design to give and to get the maximum service instead of allowing the roads to wander hazardously along the lines of least resistance. Unlike their predecessors, they would not dream of using coarse aggregates or rocks larger than six inches for base course construction but instead insist on gravel, graded crushed stone or kurkar. They build base courses the full width of the roadbed, providing stabilization for the shoulders and adjoining surfacing. They test soils in the laboratory instead of relying on trial and error.

Solel Boneh Machinery

Solel Boneh has suitable modern machinery for major road-building. Some critics have objected to this concentration of equipment in the hands of one contractor and to the Government's Public Works Department having only inferior machinery, but the fact remains that Solel Boneh, working together with engineers from the Public Works Department, has built some magnificent new roads.

The real problem is that the road-builders are limited by savage budget restrictions to building a few kilometres of modern pavement and to an enormous, frustrating investment of time and money in patching the almost unpatchable. Engineers, convinced that they are wasting their time, are slapping tar in the holes of Mandate-built surfaces; they feel like a surgeon might if restricted to treating cancer with iodine and sticking-plaster. They know that their patch is useless, that the pitted surface will claim its victims despite their efforts, but they have no funds for genuine road-building and maintenance.

In theory maintenance means keeping good roads in perfect condition. In practice Israel's road engineers are indulging in the expensive pastime of repairing, rather like a poor man wasting his substance on goods that are cheap and trashy.

Thus one great evil filling the hospitals is the poor surfacing of the roads, which incidentally must cost millions in the repairs required by vehicles which cannot stand up to the battering they receive. The second evil is the terrifying narrowness of the average Israel road.

Just out of Tel Aviv on the way to Jerusalem, there is one 10-metre-wide, three-lane thoroughfare. There are several stretches of modern, adequate seven-metre-wide road, such as the new section on the Tel Aviv-Haifa highway; many parts of the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem road; the Ashdod Yam, Faluja-Kiryat Gat and Dimona roads. But such important arteries as the main Beersheba road are only six metres wide; there are even some major national links, such as the southern coast road to Yad Mordechai, which are five-metre invitations to death. Subsidiary tracks, euphemistically known as national roads, like Mefalsim-Nahal Oz around the Gaza Strip and Faluja-Ashkelon through Lachish, have probably caused more death, injury and suffering in these areas than Nasser's *fedayeen*.

Cost per Kilometre

The total cost of building a modern seven-metre-wide pavement is estimated at IL-100,000 per kilometre and a poor country cannot hope to have American super-thruways. The Draft Budget for the coming fiscal year certainly does not err on the side of extravagance in road-building.

The allocation is IL5m., divided as follows: IL900,000 to main roads, IL1,655,000 to regional local roads and IL-340,000 to approach roads; IL1,435,000 to maintenance and repairs; IL670,000 to general expenditure.

It is interesting to compare these figures with the income derived from transport. Custom duties on fuel (for tractors and pumps as well as vehicles) are expected to yield IL53m. and duties on tires IL3m.; revenue from vehicle licences will come to IL15m. (half going to local authorities) and from drivers' licences to IL1.8m. The overall total is an impressive IL75.8m. Not even the most fanatical motorist, of course, will claim that all amounts coming from his pocket should be allocated to his own needs. Such a proposition would offend elementary principles of taxation. But the proportion devoted to roads is certainly niggardly.

Thus today the motorist peers through his windscreen at narrow, patched surfaces: his prospects for tomorrow are terrifying. Industry is not only booming under the Government's programme for the second decade but is also being dispersed to the ends of those narrow roads. Agriculture is to hitch its wagons to the star of export — more traffic. Tourism is booming and those very welcome visitors are rushing restlessly around the country. The days when a vehicle was one of the luxurious trappings of the effete rich are almost over: more and more people are driving either their own or their firm's or the Government's cars.

All these developments mean more 36-ton transports, sight-seeing buses, jeeps, ordinary buses, carts, motor-scooters, automobiles, bicycles and pedestrians — but no effort appears to have been made to link new and foreseeable demands to an expanding road programme. On the contrary, the Budget allocation is half what it was during the previous fiscal year. Economy is excellent, but road surfaces and motorists' nerves are almost certain to crack under the additional stresses. Hospitals, mortuaries and law courts will be busier than ever.

TOO MANY MOTOR CARS

LONG-range prospects for the European motorcar industry are considered least favourable than its present prosperity would indicate. Western Europe, which turned out 3,500,000 vehicles in 1958, is due to turn out 7,000,000 in 1962-63 and perhaps 9,000,000 by 1965. Most of the additional production will have to be exported, since the internal market is not expected to grow that quickly. However, overseas countries are also starting to produce their own cars. Moves to that end are underway in South Africa and in South America, and the U.S. is also expected to take up the large-scale production of competing models.

Guide to Safe Driving

By CHAIM BEN-ZVI

WHILE driving, it is not enough to obey the regulations of the Road Ordinance strictly in order to keep out of trouble. You may be motoring within the limits of the traffic laws and yet endanger your own life and that of other road users unless you follow several rules:

1. Don't weave in and out of traffic.
2. Look through the rear window and windscreen of the car in front of you in order to have a better view of the traffic ahead.
3. Don't be distracted by insects, things falling down on your car, etc.
4. Don't look stubbornly straight ahead of you only — observe the full width of the road.
5. Dim your lights before reaching the top of a hill in order to avoid blinding oncoming drivers.
6. Don't look into the headlights of oncoming cars but far ahead to the right side of the road.
7. Don't continue to drive if you are tired. Pull off the road to the right and take a rest.
8. If you see a ball on the road — expect a child to follow it.
9. Don't try to overtake just before reaching the top of the hill.
10. Explain to your passengers which handle opens the door and which one opens the window.

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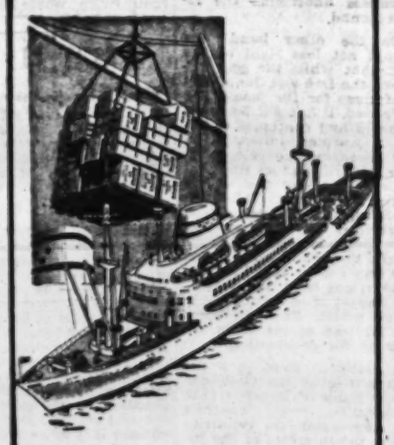

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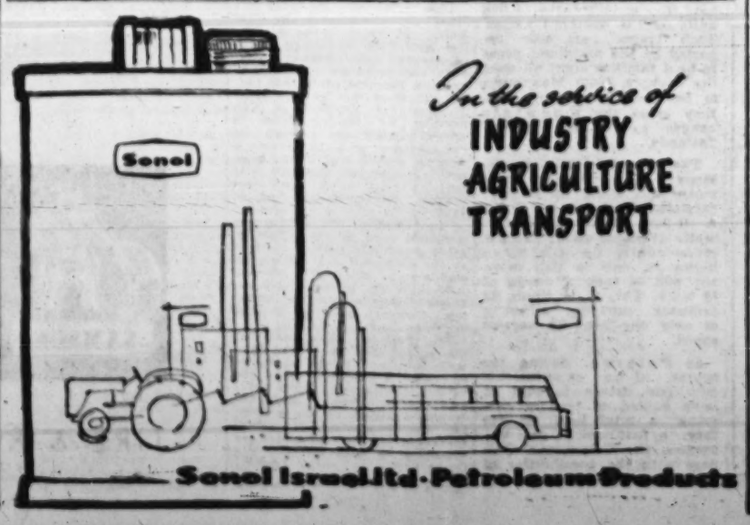


TOP LEFT: At Brandeis University (seated r.to l.) Mr. A. Feinberg, the Prime Minister, Dr. A. Sacher, and Ambassador A. Harman. TOP RIGHT: At the White House with President Eisenhower. LOWER LEFT: One of the numerous press conferences, the Prime Minister flanked by Ambassador Harman and Mr. Y. Navon. Behind Mr. Navon are Mr. A. Rath of The Jerusalem Post, *and Mr. S. Rosenfeld, of "Maariv." LOWER RIGHT: In New York York with Chancellor Adenauer.*

Photos by J.S. Levie, "D'var Hashavua," and W.P.I.

Artists Protest Paris Exhibit

THE bitterness and resentment which have been agitating art circles for the past few weeks have, if anything, increased since the despatch of the works to be shown at the Exhibition of Israel Art scheduled to open at the Paris Museum of Modern Art on April 8. There is talk of picketing the exhibition, of sending protests to the Paris papers claiming that the show is not representative; some of the aggrieved even talk of suing the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Foreign Ministry through which the original invitation from Jean Cassou of the Paris Museum was made.

An unpleasant feeling certainly arises from the whole affair, especially since so much secrecy prevailed and it was more or less impossible to obtain definite information. A fortnight ago, the writer telephoned Dr. Schiff of the Haifa Museum (who is accompanying the show to Paris) for information. The reply was that he could say nothing; the Cultural Relations Department of the Foreign Ministry was in charge.

A representative of that Department, sounding very weary and depressed, said that a press conference would be held, and meanwhile all he could say was that the whole matter had been arranged hurriedly, and therefore no statement had been issued until then. Considering the importance of the exhibition and that it has been on the cards for some two years, it is a sad and revealing comment that arrangements had to be made "in a hurry." The press conference was held only this week.

Many Changes

To find the main thread of affairs is more than difficult since there have been so many changes not only in the list of exhibitors but also in the Selection Board itself, and the principles governing the selection seem also to have undergone so many changes. But apparently at the beginning of January a Selection Board was set up headed by Dr. Schiff and consisting of Mordecai Ardon, head of the Art Section of the Ministry of Education and Culture, Maurice Fischer, of the Foreign Ministry, and the artists Marcel Janco and Eliahu Gat, and the sculptor Peter Danziger. Danziger, a member of the New Horizons group headed by Zaritzky, resigned, as his group was boycotting the exhibition on the grounds that they wanted to be represented as a group. His place was taken by Sternschuss, who also later resigned.

There were, it appears, two main and differing opinions: to send a small number of artists with eight or ten works or to send a large group with some two works each. At first the second suggestion was accepted and 32 names were listed, including three Israelis who have made their home in Paris: Arikha, Milstein and Nikel. The artists in question duly received official notification of acceptance. The next day a number of them were informed that they were only "candidates." Still later nine of the names were eliminated from the list and another six or so substituted. According to Ardon, three artists, Mokady, Kahana and Meirovitch, refused to exhibit with the others selected. It was then the end of February and Janco also resigned from the jury. In the meantime there were other resignations from the Board, and Dr. Schiff then returned his mandate, saying that the jury had broken up. Then came two telegrams from Ambassador Eytan in Paris saying that Cassou was asking for the immediate dispatch of the list of exhibitors and (on March 3) saying if the list was not despatched within 48 hours the whole exhibition would be called off.

Dr. Schiff was then asked by Mr. Y. Ya'ari, Head of the Cultural Relations Section of the Foreign Ministry, to take over on his own as it was felt the opportunity for such an exhibition should not be missed. Dr. Schiff accordingly accepted and made a new list of exhibitors bearing in mind M. Cassou's suggestions and, feeling that any exhibition without Mokady, Janco, Meirovitch and Kahana would not represent the "face of Israel painting," he dropped the 32 list and selected:

OILS — Ardon 6, Janco 8, Kahana 4, Meirovitch 7, Mokady 7, Stelmatzky (who is currently in Paris but selection was made from his works here), Rubin 6, Josef Bergner, 3, i.e. eight plus Nikel and Milstein.

The number of oils was based on size; thus Ardon's are fairly large while Janco's are fairly small.

For the Graphic section the nine artists chosen sent four to seven works each. These were:

Paldi (gouaches); Guttmann (watercolours); Louise Schatz (watercolours); Miron Sima (colour woodcuts); Steinhardt (woodcuts); Naveh (drawings); Jean David (drawings); Anna Ticho (drawings); Zahara Schatz (plexiglass) and 4 sculptures from Moshe Sternschuss, 3 sculptures from Ruth Zafarti-Sternschuss; and 3 sculptures from Chava Mehutan.

Among the artists dropped from the first list were Bezem, Lubin, Bezalel Schatz, Yehanan Halperin, Aviva Margalith and Claire Yanive.

Fima Excluded

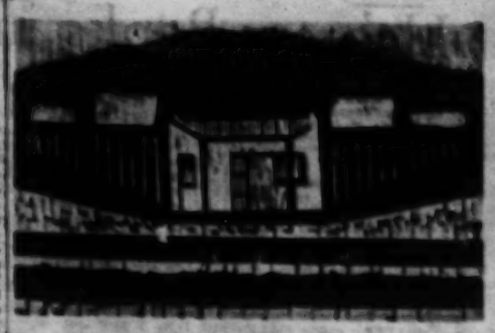
Here it is of interest to point out that an outstanding abstractionist of the calibre of Fima, whose first exhibition at the Baltimore Museum alongside Daumier and Rodin just finished on the sixth of the month, was not even invited to submit works.

At the press conference Mr. Ardon said that of 22 overseas exhibitions arranged during his tenure of office he had participated only in two, in the 1957 and 1958 Biennale at Venice. He had not wanted to participate now but the jury had included his name and in view of the "intrigue and attacks," he felt he should participate. He further said he much regretted the absence of such painters as Zaritzky, Wexler and Olshil from the Paris exhibition.

It seems as if the "official direction" of Israel's art life needs re-examination. To start with, it is surely without precedent that the Director of the Government Art Section should be a practising painter himself, and the fact that he happens to be a very good painter, one of the best we have, only makes his occupation of such a post the more questionable. Secondly, how was it possible that members of the Selection Board should include artists who were themselves candidates for acceptance?

What we need is an arbiter of the standing of Kenneth Clark or Sir John Rothenstein, who can also stand up to the artists.

E.W.



LIVIO ABRAMO: "House."
From the exhibition of Brazilian prints, at the Bezalel Museum.

Strong Brazilian Prints At Bezalel Museum

THE exhibition of Brazilian prints that opened this week at the Bezalel Museum belies the fact that art in modern Brazil is only 40 years old. Since these beginnings, about the time when the first exhibition was held in this country at David's Tower in Jerusalem, it has achieved great breadth and depth.

Graphic art has played a proportionate role in this development, and prizes won at the Venice Biennale and in Paris have brought international fame to some of the contemporary Brazilian artists. It may seem bewildering at first that in a country of such violent light preference has been given to black and white. One of the reasons may be that just this violent light may at times lead painters to cheap effects. Reality inspires the artist and at the same time stands in his way.

Graphic art, which has rightly been compared to chamber music since its means are more limited, was once only for the refined sensitiveness of a small public. In today's Brazil the graphic exhibitions are countless, and the greatest part of the Brazilian Pavilion at the Fifth Biennale was devoted to engravings and drawings.

Jewish Painter

Modern Brazilian art was started by Candido Portinari, who is well known to the Israel public and who brings to his drawings a deep feeling for his earth and for his people, and Lasar Segall, the Jewish painter who died two years ago and whose drawings are full of refined sensitiveness. The fathers of Brazilian art, Portinari, Segall and Di Cavalvanti, are better known as painters than as draughtsmen. The initiators of Brazilian woodcut and wood-engraving are Goeldi and Livio Abramo, who move from the figurative to the expressionistic. Now the art of Livio Abramo has turned to a visionary realism.

But the main tendency of Brazilian graphic art today is abstraction. The reasons are several. First of all, Brazil is a country which finds itself in an incredible growth. Secondly, painting and the graphic arts have been strongly influenced by Brazilian architecture, so purified in its forms. If we may hope that the plastic arts may become an integral part of architecture, the country in which this has the greatest chances of coming true is undoubtedly Brazil.

Today, as we see at the exhibition, the artists employ different techniques and stand for the most varying tendencies. There are surrealistic drawings by Marcelo Grassmann and majestic expressionistic figures by Aldemir Martins, so strongly rooted in Brazilian soil. But most of the works are abstract, and most of the artists belong to the young generation. Many of them are in their thirties.

There are artists with a strong cosmic feeling, such as Fayga Ostrower; there is Artur Luis Pina, reminding prints; there is Roberto engravings; there is Roberto de Lamonica, who gives depth to his etchings through fine textures; there is Maria Bonomi who develops her initial idea with much elan; there is Mario Pedrosa d'Horta, who has created in his wood engravings an arabesque full of equilibrium and rhythm; and there are finally the concrete works of Ermelo Barsotti, who knows how to convey movement through the repetition of forms. These are only a few. What all these works have in common, whether they are surrealistic or abstract, is an infinite love for their subject.

The influence of the country, strong with the realists and the primitive artists, is becoming more and more indirect in Brazilian art. Just as in Israel the art of Kahana is a purification of Biblical subjects, in the drawings of Gonnaro de Carvalho the forests of Brazil are a far-off echo. Starting out from a portrait of the country, Brazil's engravers and draughtsmen have moved from a single note to a universal choral, and it is just because they do not represent only Brazil that they have created Brazilian art.

Maintaining a characteristic strength, vitality, explosive force and love of their subject, the artists of Brazil have moved out from the borders of their country into the field of universal art.

DR. LIBETTA LEVI

GALYA PILLIN SHOWS IN L.A.

GALYA Pillin Turner, the Chicago-born painter who settled with her husband in Ein Hod eight years ago, recently had a show at Bertha Lewinson's gallery in Los Angeles. The Los Angeles "Art" wrote that Mrs. Turner's work "reflects the fervour of the resurrection of a land and a people. At times an almost literal approach gets in the way." The critic says that Mrs. Turner reveals "an essentially lyrical talent" which is "apparently bound for a distinguished future." The show was sponsored by the Israel Consul-General in Los Angeles, Mr. Ya'acov Avnon.

Haifa Painters, Sculptors Hold Annual Show

IMMEDIATELY on entering the Annual Exhibition of the Painters and Sculptors Association, Haifa and the North, at Chagall House, the visitor is struck by the predominance of colour, often in bright tones, e.g. Laufer's "Boats on Lake Kinneret," dancing in sunlight, but a good deal leans to the sombre: Gross's bare "Landscape," Kook's gouache "Evening," where the tones are muted, and another dark "Landscape" gouache, that of Shabat. Not that several painters have not explored interesting formal possibilities. There are the rectangular areas of Lavi's and Izkovitz's "Landscapes" and the mathematical build-up of Medzini's "Japanese Garden" and Kreber's "Acre Port."

In line with the Haifa trend, the realist and the figurative are most in view. The general level is above average although not startling and a healthy sign lies in the absence of undue imitation of the schools. In fact, if a certain amount of expressionism is allowed for (Avrets watercolour "Safad," not markedly so, Witman's "Safad" and Tauber's pastel "Lane in Safad," both very much so — the Safad air plainly evokes Dr. Caligari — and Zaliuk's "Still Life") one would be hard put to label the majority of the work.

Although the abstract is not prominent, it does include the entirely unexpected in Steingold's strong "Burnt Thorns" in brown, yellow and grey and Loebl's "Composition" in red (in contrast, the latter's sculpture, "Figures," has equally unexpectedly gone realist). Dror's concentrated "Fruit" and Mohar's boats of "In Port" (tempera) are very near-abstract, while Raayoni again brings his "Bridge 1." And these are all the abstract painters.

Little Advance

Unfortunately the Haifa exhibition lacks evidence of an upward surge from the younger generation. Sartani, it is true, is experimenting with green and not badly ("Landscape," actually a port scene) but the others (and not all are by any means represented) are too respectable. What are we to make of things when Yaskiel père's ink "Still Life" (33) reveals more mental curiosity than the "Landscapes" of Yaskiel fils who seems to be wandering in a Post-Impressionist direction?

Indeed you will find the active minds among the old guard — of course Avniel's two watercolours, both atmospherically dark but with a breakthrough in "Wadi Rushmiya," Grossbard's "Tiberias" (his studies of houses have improved but this one is not as confident as those he displayed at Ein Hod) and the composition of Nassati's watercolour "Landscape."

Other pictures which drew the eye for one reason or another were Balasha's "Hameginim St." (he is itching to be an Expressionist), Haas's "Hanukka" in red (the Expressionists are beginning to mount up); Lamm's "Musician" but it is his old rut; a pleasantly organized "Landscape" by Mossinson-Bentwich and a capable sketch, "Safad" by Propst-Kreid, along with a "Mt. Carmel" by Citron which catches the structure of the theme and a "Portrait" by Shiffer.

There is likewise little graphic work. A powerful drawing "Quarry" from Glass, two drawings from Hirsch whose insight verges on caricature, a good interplay of two figures in Weiss's woodcut "Figure" and another woodcut, Arbitman's "Waiting Room."

The sculpture is interesting, again stressing the realist trend except for the formalism of Ashkenasi's "Sculpture" and the softly articulated "Bird" of Heidecker. For those who believe that sculpture should mean forcefulness, there are Goldman's outsize "Head" and Reimer's "Torso." Cheichmann has much improved this year in all his three pieces. Rubinstein's classical "Statuette," with thin lines, is not bad and Pitkin again presents his marble impressionist studies. Merzer returns with his copper bas-reliefs, the best — the least stereotyped — being "Peacock."

H.

Kossonogi

KOSSONOGI'S exhibition of watercolours at the Haifa Municipal Museum, covering as it does, the last seven years, amounts to a small retrospective which places his latest phase in its proper setting.

The earlier work goes straight to the heart — the 1952 "Fishing Boats" (31) which says so much economically; the 1954 "Interior," the finest picture on show, with its recession closed by the window and its related motifs, each directly linked to the other and the whole unified by the colour pattern; and the 1953 "Haifa Bay," in a less complex palette, where if the sea is not exactly a recession, nevertheless a connected idea seems to lie in the manner whereby the hills embrace the expanse of water. In both "Interior" and "Haifa Bay" space and volume are almost synonymous.

The output of the last two or three years reveals Kossonogi in search of something which may be designated etherealization through soft colours. It is all a matter of colour, for it will be noted that the sun and the moon are never the source of light but motifs equal in value to any other in the picture. His search takes him in several directions: to the abstract in "Symphony in Blue" — but his best near-abstract piece, with its green sun, is "Echo" and even here there are vestiges of the figurative; to the symbolic in the "Heavenly Jerusalem" — but more successful in a similar vein is "Safad." He would like his figures to dissolve in colour ("Greeting the New Moon") and one thinks of "Women in Acre" in terms of its yellow.

Still, however faint the forms may be, they possess an identity which complements and completes the colour. He may call No. 2 "Composition" yet the figures count against the triple panel of yellow, mauve and green; No. 3 may also be entitled "Composition" but the arrangement of the three women is significant. He arrives close to abstraction by etherealizing the forms of "Women in a Vineyard"; actually here he is among the Expressionists.

Kossonogi is clearly aiming high to attain an all-pervading sensuous colour with ancillary stylized figures; what if the spirit should be unable to attain its desire? Then his pictures will lean to the decorative. When one casts another look at the 1952/54 group and grasps the pull of the figurative in the 1957/59 work, one wonders whether the domination of colour should be, for him, the driving force.

H.

JACOB EISENSCHER: Cows in a Field (oil)

M. Helbolz

MENAHEM Helbolz is showing a series of light, almost deft oils at the Nora Gallery, Jerusalem. Like many self-taught painters he has observed and absorbed what is most pleasantly effective in famous artists who have achieved certain characteristics by dint of developing a particular style. He has borrowed freely from Dufy and Utrillo in his boats and street scenes, while his "San Marco Venice" is Romantic Impressionism, as are the little street scenes (1) and (3). But while "San Marco" is confidently and freely painted the latter are merely pretty-pretty and in great contrast to the really decorative well-constructed "Along the Seine" (15).

It is a pity that Helbolz, who has developed such painterly qualities and a very pleasant sense of composition, should tend to rather sweet colour, particularly as he has a real sense of charm. His Israel scenes, however, show that he is capable of breaking away from the cold green-blue-mauves of Paris and of working in warmer, yellower greens like "Ramat Gan" and the "Synagogue in Safad." The latter is constructed in a most interesting manner and is less virtuoso in style than most of the other paintings.

The watercolours on show seem to be chiefly studies for the oils and have no particular quality of their own, and much the same can be said for the drawings.

Z.R.

A PRIVATE American art collector has just paid $1,500 for this oil painting of a corral vendor from Acapulco and for another of a fisherboy from Vera Cruz, both by Moshe Gat, the young Israeli artist now on an American-Israel Cultural Foundation study scholarship in Mexico. Mexico City's museum of modern art, the Palacio de Bellas Artes, recently purchased seven drawings and six engravings from him for its permanent collection.

J. Eisenscher

JACOB Eisenscher is showing some 20 oils and about the same number of gouaches in the large and pleasant gallery of Beit Zvi, Ramat Gan. The paintings have been executed over the past three years but only a few have been shown before. Most of them are landscapes and street scenes in this competent painter's characteristic vein, that is to say with the accent on pattern with the geometric forms stressed and with the colour nearly always kept cool, greens and blues predominating. Once again one must be struck by the careful construction of the works, which at times appears a little laboured and hard but which more frequently carries a feeling of assured professionalism.

There is a number of good things in both oils and gouaches but among the former especially to be remarked is the finely composed "Mount Zion" with its interesting detail, the Galilee Sea studded with the colourful mountain background and the Yemenite Quarter (No. 49) with its boldly stated design.

Among the gouaches the Safad scenes catch the eye — especially effective is the rather freely painted "Red Mountain" with, for this painter, its more intense and vivid colour. "Yemin, Jerusalem," one of the latest paintings, richer in its subtle and beautiful colour with pearly Jerusalem light, is a very satisfactory piece of work.

E. Halpern

AT the Dugith Gallery (Frischman Street) Elhanan Halpern, who recently showed oils with the "Ten Group" at the Rubinstein Pavilion, exhibits a dozen watercolours. These are mostly very freely rendered street scenes, which might be preliminary sketches for oils. No painting is named or numbered but there are a couple — what might be a Tel Aviv street with white, cube-like houses, and a brown and beige sketch with wide expanse of sky — which are fresh, lively and luminous.

E. Berger

AT the Atelier 97 (Ben Yehuda Street) Esther Berger of Kfar Mordecai is holding her first exhibition. Her black-chalk sketches show that she is a lively and straightforward draughtsman, as in the study of a worker in a parking shed, while the "View of Acre" and the "House among Trees" show that she has a certain feeling for decorative patterning.

E.W.

Hebrew Books in England

The Jewish Book Council of England is this week holding its eight annual Jewish Book Week. This article is from a special book supplement issued for the occasion by "The Jewish Chronicle," London.

By Chimen Abramsky

HEBREW printing in England preceded the resettlement of the Jews. Christian scholars in most parts of Western Europe showed a keen interest in Hebrew, particularly in the Bible, and England was no exception.

At first only odd quotations were used and, mostly, in a primitive, crude manner. While the first use of Hebrew occurred in Italy in 1475, England was very much behind. Only in 1524 did the English printer Wynkyn de Worde publish a few words in Hebrew, poorly cut from wood, and not from movable type. This was after 139 Christian books appeared in the rest of Europe having Hebrew type.

Gradually, however, it spread to the British Isles. Among Hebrew scholars in England in the seventeenth century there were the great jurist, John Selden, the great Oriental scholar, Edward Pocknoke, and the great linguist, Thomas Hyde. The seventeenth century witnessed the production by Bryan Walton of the Polyglot Bible, probably the best and most important Polyglot Bible ever produced. The Hebrew type was elegantly cut and beautifully set. Walton began under Cromwell, and originally dedicated it to the Lord Protector. It took, however, longer than he expected, and in the meantime the Restoration took place. He hurriedly cancelled the dedication and printed a new one, this time to Charles II. The six volumes of the Polyglot Bible remain to the present day the greatest monument of Hebrew typography in England.

Books on Chess

The resettlement of the Jews did not bring immediately to England a Hebrew printing press. The first Sephardi Jews who settled there after 1655 were not proficient in the language of the Bible. The end of the seventeenth century saw, however, one of the most remarkable Hebrew books ever printed in England. The Oxford Professor, Thomas Hyde, published in 1694 three Hebrew booklets on chess by the medieval Hebrew poet and grammarian, Abraham Ibn Ezra; by the Spanish scholar, Bonsenior Ibn Jachia; and by the controversial Italian rabbi, Leo de Modena. He published them side by side with a Latin translation. The book is important, because for the first time Russian and Chinese types were also used in England. He also issued an edition of the first Hebrew description of the discovery of America written by the Italian Hebrew humanist scholar, Abraham Farissol, in 1824.

The Jews, the Sephardim and Ashkenazim, slowly and surely consolidated themselves in England. For their Hacham the Sephardim imported a brilliant rabbi from Italy, David Nieto, who has been to the present day the greatest Hebrew scholar the Sephardim ever had in England. As soon as he arrived in London, Nieto was suspected of being a follower of Spinoza's teachings, and as such, of being a heretic. In 1705 such an accusation was not a joke to be trifled with. Fortunately for Nieto the London Sephardi community addressed a letter about the accusation to the leading rabbi of Europe, Zevi Ashkenazi, known as Hacham Zevi. He replied in detail and cleared Nieto of the suspicion. This little pamphlet of two pages, printed in London in 1705, is the first Hebrew booklet printed for Jews in England. It was followed soon after by two small booklets dealing with a dispute over a divorce in the small Ashkenazi community in London, a dispute over an interpretation by two contending rabbis.

Jewish Oral Tradition

In the meantime, from 1705 to 1714, Nieto was working on his *magnum opus*, "Matteh Dan." He wrote it in Hebrew and Spanish. Nieto took the Cuzari, of the great medieval poet and philosopher of Jewish nationalism, Yehuda Halevi, as the model for his book. He argued on the correctness and validity of Jewish tradition, and at the same time introduced deep philosophical ideas in the presentation of the case for the Jews. Written in superb Hebrew, as well as in elegant Spanish, Nieto issued the book in two editions, one in Hebrew and another in Hebrew and Spanish, printed side by side. Special type was chosen for it. The typography and lay-out of the book was in the best tradition of Hebrew printing in Italy and Amsterdam. The printer supplied two beautifully engraved title pages, with Judah the Prince, the editor of the Mishna, in the centre. This was to illustrate the significance and importance of Jewish oral tradition. To the present day the book remains a classic on the subject, and has been reprinted many times. No other Hebrew book printed in England was so beautifully produced. Nieto himself published afterwards a few more booklets which are of minor historic interest.

The other important Hebrew book printed in England during the eighteenth century was the book of poems by the Italian Jewish doctor, Ephraim Luzzatto, who practised in London, and who was the official doctor of the Sephardi community. In 1768 the young Italian doctor issued a collection of fine poems and sonnets, called "Eleh Bene ha-Ne'urim" — "The Offspring of Youth." The edition was limited to 100 copies. The book has the appearance of real luxury, both as regards type and paper. The poems, written in very Biblical Hebrew, and modelled on Italian sonnets of Petrarch and others, are part of the *Haskalah*.

Basically, Hebrew did not strike deep roots in England. From 1768 to 1837, when Victoria became Queen, just over a hundred small books were printed here, and the majority of these were liturgical works of some kind or another. Occasionally, however, a booklet appeared of interest other than liturgical, as, for example, the booklet by Abraham Hamburg, "Aleh Terufa," issued in London in 1785, and explaining the new principles advanced in medicine by Edward Jenner, the forerunner of Pasteur. But the truth has to be said that not one significant Hebrew book appeared which left its mark. The intellectual poverty of Anglo-Jewry was then at its lowest. Ephemeral items followed one another.

This intellectual poverty lasted practically to the end of the nineteenth century. Even Chief Rabbi Nathan Adler published his famous commentary on the Pentateuch, "Netinah la-Ger," outside England, in Vilna in 1874. The situation began to change after 1881, when there was a very big influx of Jews from Russia and Poland, who fled from the pogroms that followed the assassination of Tsar Alexander II. These new immigrants introduced printing of Yiddish and Hebrew books on a larger scale, and also changed completely the structure and character of the Anglo-Jewish community. The story of this transformation, and the reasons for it, has to be left over for another occasion.

PETER PAUL RUBENS: Cain and Abel.
From the current exhibition of drawings from the Fodor Collection at the Rijksmuseum National Museum.

History Of Movies

THE LIVELIEST ART by Arthur Knight. The New American Library, Mentor Books, New York. 352 pp. Illustrated. IL1.20.

THIS up-to-date pocket-book reprint of the 1957 Macmillan hardcover edition is one of the few that live up to its cover blurb — it really is a panoramic history of the movies as well as a first-class essay on what goes to make up the art. Knight, one of the world's leading film critics and historians, delves into movie prehistory, tracing the patterns of the changing theatre, before describing man's first efforts to obtain the effect of motion, from circular mirrors to Edison's Kinetoscope and the Lumiere brothers' Cinematographe. There was little technique and less copyright in the first decade of this century. Knight describes the work of the late great D. W. Griffith, the father of film technique, and all those who seized and "improved" upon his work. Mack Sennet and Charlie Chaplin are put into perspective and Knight goes on to analyze the rise of the stars system and the movies as big business.

As an art form the movies sprang ahead outside the U.S. in the early twenties: in Germany and Russia, later in France. Knight leaves no film roll unturned, traces the shadow of "Caligari" on the screens of Murnau and Pabst. The editing work of Vertov, Eisenstein, Dovshenko and other Russians are next on the cutting table, then the British, Scandinavian and French. From there, Hollywood makes a tremendous comeback only to be confronted by a new monster: the talking picture. Within six months, the sound barrier had been broken all over the U.S. and movies were even bigger business. But it was 15 years before directors learned to liberate the camera from the tyranny of sound, and to regain some of the truly pictorial cinematic quality of the heyday of the silent film.

Directors and Actors

The rest of the book is devoted to an analysis of the European and Japanese *avant-garde*; sin and the Hays Office, troubles with scripts and stars and finally the challenge of television. There is hardly any film, director and actor worthy of the name that is not mentioned; and the book includes a complete bibliography of 100 books and a list of 16 mm. film sources, as well as an index of film titles and names. It is a must for any film-club member and will certainly widen the horizon of anyone who enjoys seeing films, for it is written in straightforward, non-technical language and avoids all the jargon used by film-club fans. Nevertheless, if you want a definition of a "close-up" or "mid-shot," you will find it too, and illustrated at that.

Best buy on the pocket-book market at the moment.

M. R.

Mrs. Mann Remembers

By Ephraim Bidermann

THE late Thomas Mann kept all his life to a regular writing schedule of three hours every morning. In his old age one of his fears was that he would one day be unable to continue his habit, and it was painful for him to imagine a daily routine without the morning devoted to his art. He died in Switzerland at the age of 80 in 1955 and until the very end he wrote regularly, his last work being an essay on Schiller which was completed just before he passed away. These were some of the remarks made by Mrs. Mann in an interview at the King David Hotel, when discussing her late husband who was one of the literary giants of the 20th century.

She told me that she was now preparing a two-volume collection of Mann's letters. Some of his correspondents were Albert Einstein, Franz Werfel, Jacob Wassermann, Freud, Gerhard Hauptmann and the philosopher Erich von Kahler. The volumes are mainly intended to illustrate the development and changes in Mann's attitudes and ideas through the course of his life.

Did Mrs. Mann have any part in his creative life? "Not really," she said, "although he would talk to me about the work he was engaged in at the moment."

The Russian writers were his favourites and Tolstoy was first among them, though Dostoevsky also fascinated him. Of the English writers, Thackeray was his favourite, and he also enjoyed Dickens. As for 20th century English writers, there was no one who held any special place in his literary affections.

Mann did not become familiar with Freud's work until the late twenties and he paid generous tribute to his genius written on the latter's 75th birthday. Freud was too ill to attend the ceremony and Mann visited his home to read the essay to him; "It was a very memorable occasion for both of them," said Mrs. Mann.

Mentioning Mann's novel on Goethe "Lotte in Weimar," she said that he had there captured so faithfully the speech and spirit of Goethe's personality that a prosecuter at the Nuremberg War Trials had quoted certain passages on the German character thinking that Goethe had really written them. It was only later that he was informed that the passages were Mann's.

"Mann's outlook and literary taste were extremely German, but being a good German he felt deeply offended by what the Nazis had done." He was never able to settle in Germany again, and after the War spent the last years of his life in Switzerland.

All of Mann's books are still widely read, and the one which has been reprinted most frequently is "Buddenbrooks," one of his earliest novels. In the U.S. "The Magic Mountain" has been the most popular of his works, and his latest uncompleted novel, "The Confessions of Felix Krull," was an enormous success in most countries.

Which of his books did Thomas Mann consider as his favourite? After a slight hesitation Mrs. Mann answered that the "Joseph" series which took him 18 years to write was, she supposed, nearest to his heart.

"ACRE" by Yossi Stern
From the exhibition arranged by the Safrai Gallery at the Holyland Hotel, Jerusalem.

LAUGHS with KISHON

By Geoffrey Wigoder

LOOK BACK, MRS. LOT! by Ephraim Kishon; translated by Yohanan Goldman and drawings by Meir Ronnen. Tversky Publishing House. 239 pp.; IL3.20. (Pre-publication offer through The Jerusalem Post, IL3.50).

FIRST generation humour in Israel contains at least undertones of the country of origin. Ex-Englishmen will tell stories and make jokes that are typically British; ex-Americans will wisecrack; orientals will sit with sphinx-like but impenetrable smiles; ex-Germans will roar over stories that no one else can make out, and so on. As for the second generation, *sabra* humour is so esoteric that one sometimes wonders whether the *sabra* really understands it or is really only playing a joke on everyone else (try reading the *Yalkut Negarim*).

Interestingly, the brand of humour that has become most typical is Eastern European — but not so much the juicy Yiddish phrases and story, that could so well have given us an individual humour rooted in Jewish tradition, as the indigent humour of the Eastern European countries. We think not of Mendele Mocher Seforim or Sholom Aleichem but of "Schweik" and Zoschenko. Moreover this is not confined to immigrants from these countries but is stamping itself as the humour of the people. Possibly, the main starting-point for this identification with the outlook of Eastern European countries is the common bureaucracy which so often calls for and evokes ridicule.

Prodigious Output

Apparently, one of Hungary's main exports is humorists (think of Mikes, Dosh, Kishon) and life in Israel has been considerably enriched by those who have settled here. Ephraim Kishon is a genuine humorist by any international standards. Ten years ago, he was struggling with Hebrew at a Jerusalem Ulpan. Yet within a few years he became a pioneer manipulator of the language for the purposes of comedy and satire. His output is prodigious — you cannot get away from him and he crops up in "Ma'ariv" in the afternoon, in *The Jerusalem Post* in the morning, in performances of theatre troupes, and in radio entertainments. One pictures the unfortunate humorist waking up morning after morning in a foul temper crying out agonizingly, "What can I be funny about today?" With so much output, it is not odd that his work is uneven — but taken all round, he achieves a remarkable standard. Goodhumouredly but shrewdly, he surveys and probes the shortcomings and foibles of the people around him and the society and world in which he lives — Don Kishon tilting at Israel windmills ("To gain a true picture of Solel Boneh's size, one has to realize that the Jewish State constitutes an indivisible part of it").

"Look Back, Mrs. Lot!" is vintage Kishon in the excellent English version by Yohanan Goldman, familiar to readers of *The Jerusalem Post*. His best pieces have been selected and each one strikes home.

Social Satire

Each piece is suitably and typically prefaced by Kishon and there are liberal footnotes describing the obscurer aspects of life in Israel to foreigners*. The underlying mood is intense love of the country ("We love Israel just like the Canadians love Canada, the Portuguese Portugal and the British France"). The pieces chosen represent Kishon's social satire, as the political humour inevitably fades with time. However one political piece has been incorporated; this has actually received renewed topicality, as it describes the setting up of a rather "Apple Cartish" organization called the Monolithic Alliance — Previously America and Israel (MAPAI for short) under the joint presidency of Eisenhower and Ben-Gurion.

Kishon's humour is wonderfully reflected in the illustrations by Meir Ronnen. But it is unfortunate that in a book which should bring one of Israel's main contributions to civilization to the notice of the world, the typography could not have been better.

I hope this book has a wide circulation abroad so that people will learn that there is more to Israel than border incidents, scrolls and riots. I also hope that many people here will buy the book despite Mr. Kishon's admonition that "according to our Finance Minister, anything which can be bought for money is a luxury."

* A foreigner is a person outside Israel or a person inside Israel who was not born in Hungary.

Shoffman at Eighty

A SERIES of public meetings in honour of the octogenarian Hebrew writer, Gershon Shoffman, will be held under the auspices of the Civic Education Department of the Ministry of Education during April. The first in the series will be held in Haifa on March 25. The Minister of Education will be among the speakers.

The meetings are part of the Ministry of Education's programme to acquaint the public with the works of the leading Hebrew writers. Earlier this year, the Ministry sponsored public appearances of Agnon. Response was so great that "Agnon evenings" were arranged in far more places than originally planned. A popular edition of Agnon's works proved a best seller.

S.S.

ALMOST one-third of the Adar issue of *Moznayim* is devoted to tributes to the writer, Gershon Shoffman, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

In a short introduction, Prof. Dov Sadan writes of Shoffman as the master of a prose which puts a world of thought into a succinct paragraph, a sentence and sometimes even a phrase. Shoffman's capacity for finding the root of a situation and giving it pithy expression is unequalled in Hebrew letters.

Gideon Katzenelson analyses one of Shoffman's longer novels, "The Sinking House," an allegory of the traditional Jewish way of life, from which its "dwellers" are determined to escape before it collapses. But they find that the new homes as exemplified by secular learning, sensual pleasures, and revolutionary activities are not real substitutes.

At 80, Shoffman is still writing. There is no more fitting wish one can extend to him than to quote his own portrait of the farmer turned 80 and who "put on his cap with a shining peak and began from the beginning once more."

M. H.

Highbrow but Fascinating

IM ZEICHEN DER SISTINA. Von Georg Strauss. Werner Classen Verlag, Stuttgart 1959.

THIS strange book is based on the diary written during a year in Florence by a German Jew on his way to Palestine. Thoughts on the essence and the problems of the arts, centred round Michelangelo, are interspersed with most interesting debates between the author, an authority even if a layman, the late Bernard Berenson (who like the other figures appears under an easily guessed pseudonym) and other writers. Naturally, Hitler and the political consequences of his emergence are also discussed. Perhaps the most charming chapter of the book is an alleged find, a manuscript supposed to be written by Goethe's friend Knebel, in which Goethe often speaks himself. The tone and background are as well depicted as in a work it naturally reminds you of, Thomas Mann's "Lotte in Weimar."

There is a tender and inconclusive love-story too, but it is not of great importance. The descriptions of and the ideas about the works of the early Renaissance are the main thing. Like Berenson, the author much prefers these sweetly simple primitives to the "choking bellezza" of the High Renaissance.

I have called the book strange not only because it is difficult to classify, but because it makes absolutely no concessions to the reader, neither in the style, which is somewhat Victorian, nor in the narrative, which goes on and makes the reader feel breathless. There are chapters, it is true, but they have no titles. The extraordinary knowledge which the author has of his subject, and his single-minded devotion are not shared by many people, even if they love Rome and Florence and are interested. Chapter titles and a table of contents would have made things far easier for such readers and they would have been better able to appreciate the countless wise and brilliant sayings scattered with a liberal hand throughout the book.

Towards the end there are several characteristic letters from a friend who has preceded the author to the "picturesque" homeland, complaining of the exclusively modern trends in art here, but also lauding many fine things in other fields. We do not go to Palestine with Mr. Strauss who — though formerly a physician — here works as a publisher and goes on writing — not only essays on art, but plays and poems.

The book under review is certainly something quite out of the way, warmly recommended to the thoughtful and persevering who will discover much treasure in it.

PAULA ARNOLD

Cooperation

COOPERATION IN ISRAEL AND THE WORLD by Walter Preuss; Rubin Mass, Jerusalem, 1960. 279 pp. Bibliography.

THIS is the English version of a book, published in 1955 in Hebrew, which proved to be an extremely reliable source of information. This edition has not only been widened in scope and adapted for overseas readers, but appears at a time when foreign interest in the Israel Cooperative Movement is constantly increasing. Visitors from Asia and Africa will henceforth be offered an authoritative book on cooperative activity in this country. This work also presents a lucid exposition of the problems of the international cooperative movement.

Dr. Preuss, a veteran writer and lecturer on cooperative and labour subjects, has rightly enlarged on the history of the cooperative movement. But, unlike many a contemporary writer, he has not begun with the first modern cooperative — the Rochdale Society of 1844 — but goes back to the Essenes' communal settlement at Ein Gedi. The author examines the different conceptions of cooperative philosophy and its relationship to socialism, trade unionism, State, Capitalism etc.

Y. BEN-DROR

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

TWO books — one by a poet, another by an artist, both beautifully produced in album format — are our latest harvest in the field of children's literature. Hutzla'aretz, Hutzla'aretz! חוצלארץ חוצלארץ (Abroad, Abroad! by "Ayin" Hillel, illustrations by Shoshana Heimann, Sifriyat Poalim, 61 pp.) fulfils its cover's promise (the cover is designed like an air-mail envelope): it is written, more or less, in the form of letters from a big brother on a trip to Europe. Starting out in Haifa, we are taken on a tram through Genoa, on a boat in Marseilles' harbour, on the metro in Paris and, after a long stay in that metropolis, via Switzerland (and, inevitably, a funicular trip) back home.

The best part of the book is a detailed description, alternately exciting and humorous, of a visit to a Paris circus. Most of the rest is too briefly touched upon, not vivid enough, somewhat difficult for the young readers who have never seen the places Hillel tells about. Similarly, the tone of address is not equally maintained throughout so that not all the different chapters will be understood by the same age-level. The illustrations reveal a sense of humour, but are a little coarse for my taste.

* * *

ILLUSTRATION being the strongest point of artist Yvette Szczupak, it takes up the major part of the second book, Sefer Arba Haruhot ספר ארבע הרוחות (The Rock of the Four Winds, Sifriyat Poalim, 20 pp.). It tells of Danny, the small son of a Negev settler, who lost a letter and got it back from the wind against a promise to plant trees in the desert for the wind to play with.

The story is easy and simple, intended for 6-8 year-olds. The coloured illustrations, light and lovely in form, are somewhat less pleasant where details of faces and figures are drawn. The best are those that have an effect of paper-cuttings, like those of birds and animals, and the charming pictures of Danny performing acrobatics on his bicycle.

* * *

MUSICAL children who are still too young to use encyclopaedias or read serious works about the lives of the great composers have been provided for in Hamalhin Vehaahoter המלחין והאופן (The Composer and the Policeman, by Shoshana Ashman-Regev, Yavneh, Tel Aviv, 87 pp., illustrated by Luisada). This has nothing to do with policemen but everything with composers. It is, in fact, a compilation of anecdotes about 21 of the most famous, ranging from Bach to Prokofiev. Some of the stories tell how a certain composition came to be written; some are about the composer as a child, and others again recount a humorous incident in the great man's life.

Both instructive and entertaining.

M. A.

. . . and English

AFTER a long, long time the new Penguin thrillers have come in again. There are two by Michael Innes, actually the learned Student of English Literature at Christ Church, Oxford, named J.I.M. Stewart. One is The Secret Vanguards, a very whimsical story of a German spy ring, neither credible nor amusing, but suspenseful enough. The other, Death at the President's Lodging, is far, far better, giving a most authentic Oxford background in an invented college. Michael Innes even has the charming effrontery to caricature himself as one of the suspects (they are all dons) and the scene in which his famous Appleby of Scotland Yard confers with that suspect as an expert on crime is delightful. As usually with Michael Innes, the detection is somewhat complicated, but scrupulously fair and honest.

THE one comfortable read among the half-dozen I took home is Miss Wentworth's The Watersplash, a village story involving two strange drownings in a shallow brook which is crossed by stones (the watersplash of the title), a hidden will, and of course the ubiquitous female detective, Miss Silver.

* * *

ER. Punshon also makes use of that ancient device, the changed will, in his Information Received. The best part of his story is a young constable, Owen, an Oxford man — as is now the fashion — and a lucky and resourceful investigator.

* * *

THE two Americans in the lot are distinct disappointments. Erle Stanley Gardner with The Case of the Baited Hook deprives us of what is in all his stories the highlight — the courtroom scene — and Mr. Mason goes even farther than usual in his unorthodox methods. Of course it is readable, but only just.

* * *

MISS Holly Roth has written a melodramatic story of treason — committed by a first lieutenant of the U.S. Army for the Communists. The distasteful subject is not made more palatable by the round-about way of treating it — in a series of interviews by a journalist with the lieutenant and, after the silly boy's suicide, with a girl believed to be his accomplice. It is called, for no reason that this reader can see, The Sleeper.

P.A.

Life and Letters

Nasser Publishing Memoirs

Plans for the publication of the Nasser memoirs are being pressed forward in London, Mr. R.B. Williams-Thompson, author of several books on the Middle East and head of a public relations firm, announced in London last week. He stated that Nasser had authorized him to arrange for publication in Britain and all other countries outside the Arab world. Nasser agreed that all relevant state papers should be made available to the writer, as well as his personal notes on the Suez episode. (INA)

M.E. Bibliography

The Economic Research Institute at the Kaplan School of Economics has just put out the third part of its "Selected Bibliography of Articles Dealing with the Middle East" (not including Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Libya or former French North Africa). It covers mainly the period from 1955 to 1958, concentrating on those periodicals, about 60 in all, that are available in Israel. Classification is by countries, and within that by subjects, only one-third of the more than 850 titles being on economics and finance. The price is IL2.70.

Publications Received

AL KOL SH'ELA TSHUVA על כל שאלה תשובה (An Answer to Every Question) Book II by I. Levanon. Amihai. 541 pp.

EVERYMAN'S UNITED NATIONS, The Structure, Functions and Work of the Organization and its Related Agencies during the Years 1945-58. Sixth edition. U.N. Office of Public Information, New York. 607 pp.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY by Dagobert D. Runes. Philosophical Library, New York. 406 pp. $15.00.

B'HAVLEI NAHALA בהבלי נחלה Extracts from a Diary, by Josef Weitz. Gadish Books, Tel Aviv. 132 pp.

CORRECTION

The review of Aufbau im Untergang which appeared in this page last Friday should have stated that Prof. Simon came to Germany from Palestine for a year to take part in the work of the Mittelstelle, and not to Palestine as was inadvertently printed.

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Seeking a National Dish

By Diana Lerner

FALAFEL and Humus no longer have a chance of being considered Israel's national dish, now that Mrs. Willetta Bar Ilan, a former Food Editor for "Look" magazine and now in Israel under the USOM programme, has made recommendations concerning a suitable Israel cuisine.

The Government Tourist Corporation's programme to develop dining resources as a tourist attraction, and the U.S. Government's readiness to help Israel increase its revenue from tourism by this means, are responsible for Mrs. Bar Ilian's present visit to study Israel's foods, cooking and dining habits. She will have to submit a report on her findings and recommendations in the incredible number of 210 copies. She has been in this country before with her husband, Israel-born concert pianist David Bar Ilan. At that time she studied the possibilities of Israel cooking, especially with regard to making better use of foods that grew here in abundance. She is also looking into the possibility of eliminating the import of foodstuffs that could just as well be produced in Israel.

She finds that Israel, like the U.S., is a culinary melting pot, and it should develop some characteristic dishes. She will run a contest to be announced shortly to stimulate interest in cooking, and working within the rules of kosher cooking she will suggest means that she feels to be acceptable to Israelis as well as to visitors to the country from Europe and America.

While visiting the different restaurants, hotel dining rooms, farms and kitchens throughout the country, Mrs. Bar Ilian is taking note not only of the type of food that is being served but also of how the kitchen is run, the way the table is set, what equipment, cutlery, linens, glassware and dishes are being used and what the overall atmosphere is. Restaurant operation should be an industry in Israel, she is convinced.

Best Kettles

Not being permitted to make any of her findings public, Mrs. Bar Ilian reveals only that many cooks to whom she has spoken are not aware of the facilities available to them right here, such as Israel-made soup kettles which are the best she has seen anywhere, or the possibilities of hiring helpers from among graduates of various cooking schools. She asks why academic high schools do not offer courses in home economics.

Though only in her thirties, Mrs. Bar Ilian has been a food stylist for McCalls, "House and Garden" and other American periodicals. She has developed recipes for "Tavern on the Green" and other restaurants and is at present working on a book about national and international cuisines based on her tours of South America, Scandinavia, England, Holland and France.

Her first ambition was to be a pianist; in fact, she met her husband while studying music in Colorado, but she has been cooking since the age of ten, when her mother's illness had her preparing meals for a family of five.

Willetta Bar Ilan goes to market. Photo by Rubinger

Pen Pals Across Continents

By Ze'ev Schul

A LETTER sent to a pen friend in the United States in 1956 has changed the world of 16-year-old Bilha Perlmutter, daughter of a hospital gatekeeper in Jaffa. Bilha's future will be taken care of by the parents of her pen friend, the David Ruskin family of New Jersey, who made their second special trip to Israel last week in order to meet the girl whom they now call "our daughter."

The Perlmutters arrived in Israel as destitute refugees from Russia in 1949. The first part of "Bilha's miracle" came true during the summer of 1957, when a group of tourists walked into the elementary school in Safad, where the Perlmutters were living at the time. They asked to see a seventh-grade pupil called Bilha. The confused headmaster mustered all of the Bilhas registered in his school. One of the girls, a tourist explained, had been corresponding with his daughter Jessica of New Jersey. He wanted to meet her and had come especially for that purpose. When Bilha

Jessica Bilha

Perlmutter stepped forward, she found herself showered with kisses. To the headmaster, Mr. Ruskin explained that he had followed the exchange of letters between his daughter and Bilha of Safad. The letters had moved him so much that he and his wife had decided to come to Israel to meet the girl and see the land Bilha had described so lovingly.

The Ruskins, who took to Bilha at once, rushed off with her from school to meet her flabbergasted parents, living in the ruins of an abandoned Arab house.

"We will not forget you, Bilha," the Ruskins promised before leaving the country some two weeks later. For two years, Bilha and the Ruskins corresponded regularly.

Last week, the American couple showed up again. They drove directly from Lydda to the Perlmutter home, now in Rehov Sheinkin, Tel Aviv. They informed the Perlmutter parents that they had come to "arrange their girl's future." The girl, who has been working as an apprentice clerk to help make ends meet, will be able to continue her daytime studies next year. After matriculating, she will complete her education in the U.S.

Bilha, a pretty, limpid-eyed brunette, is radiant. She will now be able to realize her fondest dream and become a teacher. Perhaps she will also be able to devote some of her time to the study of her secret hobby, ballet dancing. But most important of all, she has been promised to meet Jessica, her pen friend, next year.

"The Ruskin family has restored my faith . . ." Bilha's mother said. "There is only one more thing I wish for now, the means to reciprocate all this love and generosity."

Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

SAVING the best for the last, I depart with Tante Anna for Jerusalem. She is delighted by the train which she declares is just like a real one and wishes she could take a picture of all the people saying their prayers in the corners. Even the little boys running over her feet from window to window fail to break the enchantment, though when they shower her with sunflower seeds she deplores their manners in a lady-like way. She is properly impressed by the scenery when we begin the climb from Hartuv and is on her feet before the train stops. My enthusiasm is somewhat dampened by the large suitcase full of bricks that a fellow passenger pulls onto my head. He tuts at me in an annoyed way. Hope I have not damaged it.

•

FOR good measure we visit several synagogues, going from one to another as the services end. We meet lots of Manchester people who congratulate her on passing her 80th birthday whereupon she gets very annoyed and steps up her activities to whirlwind dimensions.

•

BRIGHT and early on Sunday morning she rushes off to inspect the Wizo Baby Home, leaving not a corner unsurveyed, and in the afternoon takes in Castel, the Y.M.C.A., King David's Tomb and Mt. Herzl, takes a peep into Jordan and engages in long conversations with complete strangers in Meah Shearim. In the evening we go visiting and at 10 o'clock she tells me I am looking tired and I should go to bed. The next day, in order to maintain strict impartiality, she visits the Hadassah institutions and makes a thorough tour of the University, paying special attention to the Mathematics Building. To fill in the spare time we look at the other sights such as a notice by a bar which says, "We announce the opening of the reconstructed guitar songer." Would like to be present at the opening but am sure will not be allowed into the operating theatre.

•

TANTE Anna has to be forcibly restrained from buying up all the gift shops in town. Fortunately she keeps her spare cash in two little bags down the neck of her dress as per instruction from her mother when she left home for the first time, so when her handbag is empty she reluctantly has to give up or start to undress.

•

SHE writes down all her experiences in a large notebook for the delectation of the Manchester Daughters of Zion, all of whom she intends to send here at the earliest possible moment.

Bikinis Go Everywhere

Gottex ginghams swim in international waters.

BRIGITTE Bardot's red-and-white gingham wedding dress — the rage of Paris, which led to the material being sold out in every textile shop throughout Europe — has now been captured for Israel and the export market and translated into a charming Bikini with matching jacket by Gottex.

Continuing to be leaders in export, Gottex, which last year came in third among Israel's textile exporters, this year hopes to do about half a million dollars' worth of business abroad. It has steady markets in such out-of-the-way places as the Colibri Isles, Venezuela and Costa Rica, with the best business being done all year round in Scandinavia, Switzerland, Canada, Germany, and lately the U.S. An attractive catalogue of the firm's models, produced here, is now making the rounds in these countries.

Leah Gottlieb, co-owner together with her husband and the firm's designer, asserts that this year the rage in Israel will also be the Bikini, as it is everywhere she went on her recent European tour. Popular fabrics are still lastex for the fuller figure, cottons, nylon, tergal and helanca — the new French fabric which has nylon stretch threads and, depending on the weave, can have the depth of wool or the delicacy of silk or satin. Wide straps are back, some removable, so as to allow for sun on the shoulders too.

Jackets, shirts and play sets in poplin, chintz, mohair-like cotton and helanca, with puffed or wide sleeves and fully gathered rears, are in vogue.

New stripes from ticking to awning size, richly coloured flower prints and Picasso-like backgrounds made up of materials imported from France or Switzerland were shown to us by Mrs. Gottlieb. Among her most dazzling creations was an iridescent black Helanca with a brocaded look. *L.D.*

Something New— In Heels

THIS time the shoe manufacturers have really come up with something special. The latest thing on the market are "add them yourself" tips to your heels. These are supplied with the very latest fashions in shoes, and appear on the most elegant and tapered of heels. The heels of these shoes already have the tiny tip screwed on, and an extra pair of tips is provided free of charge with each pair. Each additional pair of tips costs 20 agorot. When the original pair is worn down, one simply unscrews the worn tip and replaces it by screwing on a new pair. This can be done with a twist of the fingers and doesn't even require a screwdriver, though if you are the doubtful kind and want to be absolutely sure that the tips are on thoroughly tight, a final turn with a screwdriver will add to your feeling of security.

Cleaning the Dust from Your Books: Mrs. Phyllis Portugall of Kfar Giladi has sent in a very interesting suggestion for removing the dust from the books on your shelves — and as this will have to be done during the spring-cleaning for Passover — here it is: She suggests using "a discarded shaving brush. The long bristles are perfect for whisking along the tops and getting the dust out of the little grooves." We think this idea is a good one (and hope our husbands are all shaving-brush users and are just about to discard the brush they are using for a new one — why not get him one for the holidays)? Mrs. Portugall adds that she hangs the brush by a ribbon at the side of the book-case, where . . . "it is always handy and prompts me to do the job more regularly." Frankly, we don't care for the idea of the brush hanging in view beside the bookcase, but we want to thank Mrs. Portugall for her welcome suggestion.

Home-made Charcoal: Incidentally, Mrs. Portugall wants to know how to make home-made charcoal. Can any reader help her?

VISITORS' GALLERY: Otto Frank

Guardian of His Daughter's Memorials

MR. Otto Frank, now paying his first visit to Israel, found on his arrival that it is full of friends eager to greet him and to offer their help in his work. Mr. Frank, a youthful, energetic 71, now devotes all his time to the various memorials and institutes erected in his daughter's name.

He says that the publication of Anne's diary and the play and the film based on it have had a profound effect upon the youth of the whole world. It has been translated into more than 30 languages and is a discussion point between young people of widely differing backgrounds and cultures wherever they meet.

A permanent Anne Frank Institute is now being set up in Holland in the house where the Frank family lay during the German occupation and where Anne wrote her diary. It will comprise lecture rooms and a library and will serve as an International Youth Centre.

It will also be the administrative headquarters for all the Anne Frank memorials which are now so numerous that Mr. Frank cannot keep track of them. In

OTTO FRANK

Germany alone there is a school in her name in Dusseldorf, a Home in Berlin and halls, creches, youth groups and nurseries in many other parts of Germany, including one in the East Zone.

In Israel, there are already three Anne Frank Houses in the Hadassah Children's Village of Neurim and Mr. Frank is looking for a suitable farm for the Israel project. It will be attached to an existing body and will be staffed by local personnel. This memorial will also be in the name of Margot Frank, Anne's older sister who perished with her.

Mr. Frank gets hundreds of letters from young people all over the world, all of which he or his wife answer personally. The writers say how much they have been affected by the story of the family and often ask for advice upon their own problems. Apart from the Diary, Anne also wrote a number of fairy tales which have already been published in German and proved very popular and will shortly be published here.

Mr. Frank is very impressed with the young people of this country. He has visited many schools and youth institutes and has been cordially welcomed by the children, most of whom are familiar with his story. He takes back with him to Basle, where he now lives, a strong impression of friendliness and an enthusiasm for life which is often lacking in the youth of other countries. *H.B.H.*

Knitting Popular Again

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE popularity of hand-knitting was demonstrated last week when 30 prize winners in a knitting contest had their handiwork modelled at the General Zionist hall at the Maxim Theatre in Tel Aviv.

The final show was organized for Korn Wool, which sponsored the contest, by Miss Meira Gera of the Maskit shop. The competition was the first of its kind to be held here and some 200 women throughout the country participated.

Using one kind of wool — boucle — the contestants were judged on the basis of quality of knitting, originality of design, colour combinations, finish and fit. The judges were Mrs. Lilli Molcho, Aled designer, Mrs. Fini Leitersdorf, stylist and designer for Maskit, and Mrs. Helen Rossi, Woman's Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*.

Top prizes were awarded to three women. The other finalists received minor prizes.

Mrs. Goldman of Kiryat Motzkin won a radio set for a delightful costume suitable for a teenager, showing interesting tailoring of jacket with originality in the collar and pleated plaid-knit skirt.

Mrs. Goldstein of Tel Aviv received a Necchi sewing machine for a knitted dress in which she introduced Yemenite filigree gold embroidery into the knit.

Mrs. Roberta won a transistor radio for her black-and-green knit which had a tweedy effect. The outfit consisted of coat, skirt, blouse and handbag.

Boucle was chosen because it was hardest to work with. Contestants could either hand-knit or use hand machines.

The contest proved that our women have now taken to knitting again and with proper instruction many attractive items could be produced by amateurs. Mr. Korn plans to sponsor a similar contest next year

Some Good Restaurant Dishes

By Molly Bar-David

WITH so many friends here from abroad in the great tourist season of March, 1960, we find ourselves being dined and wined in all sorts of restaurants in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, as folks reciprocate for the home hospitality received.

Mostly, of course, we are invited to take our meals at the hotels where our friends are staying; the King David, the Dan, the Ramat Aviv, the Sharon, and it is heartening to see how the cuisine in most of these places has improved.

Meals at the King David Hotel are improved: Nicolai, who enjoys a good reputation among the chefs in this country serves a *parve* ice-cream that is as refreshing as a lemon-milk sherbet after an Entrecote as tender as butter. He keeps the recipe a secret but I suspect a soya or a rice base and plenty of egg-white in the ingredients. The salads at the K.D. are a delight: the lettuce looks so crisp and tastes as if it had just been washed after a rain (they grow their own, so it is as fresh as can be). On Shabbat we had *gefilte fish* and cholent, and on other days there were connoisseur cooks in wine. I liked Cabbage in Wine, which shows how a plebeian vegetable can become an aristocratic dish. Soups, of course, require the greatest art in preparation and their Cream of Mushroom is most successful.

At the Dan we had an excellent Moussaka as a first course — an Oriental eggplant dish which is usually very highly seasoned, but which Chef Werner managed to tone down to American tastes.

At the Ramat Aviv we had that wonderful dessert of pears with chocolate sauce: this takes careful making and requires a brave chef to prepare it for hundreds of diners at one sitting.

In the Rishon Wine Cellars in Tel Aviv we had a dinner of their smart duck, with dill pickles and potato salad; the portion of duck was so big that befores and afters would have been out of the question.

You have to walk your feet off to find a first-class, old-fashioned *kosher* restaurant in Tel Aviv, but you will be rewarded if you get to Rachel on Allenby Road, near the sea. Another good place is "Lieber Gott" Bar Cellars, which is hidden in the back room of a sausage shop.

At the Sharon Hotel I always enjoy the Dairy Lunch, which is something special: you just help yourself to as much as you want of salads, egg dishes and fish, and then finish off with the most delicious blintzes and sour cream, or hot potato pancakes (on the occasions when I was there). In Jerusalem some of the Italian dishes at the Gardoni were fabulous: the Zabaglione is so foamy that it makes one feel he is sipping wine while sitting on a cloud. Across the way in the Merkaz Restaurant, the aroma of Hungarian Goulash (the real thing!) is enough to make a glutton of a guest at the table. In Jaffa, the fried fish at Jeanette's (you choose or are shown the fish you will eat) is usually one as long as your arm, and almost still jumping from the sea! We also dined at the Istanbul in Tel Aviv — a very good Oriental restaurant where your salad comes served like a decoration. At the Shemesh in Jerusalem the food was equally good, with more interesting decor to go with it.

Here are the recipes of some of the above dishes:

Moussaka

¾ cup flour, ¾ tsp. salt, 1 egg, well beaten, ½ cup water, 3 small peeled and sliced eggplants, 3 tbsp. olive oil, 2 onions, sliced, 1 tbsp. margarine, 500 grams ground meat, salt and pepper (or meat (usually lamb), 1 clove garlic, chopped, ½ tsp. more salt, 1 tsp. more flour, ½ cup water, pinch of nutmeg.

Mix ½ cup flour and ½ tsp. salt. Add 1 egg and ½ cup water gradually to make a smooth batter. Dip eggplant in batter and fry in hot olive oil until light brown on both sides. Drain well and lay in baking dish that has been greased with margarine. Lightly fry onions and garlic and add the meat, salt and pepper and fry for five minutes. Reserve enough eggplant slices to spread over top of dish. Put fried meat mixture over bottom layer of eggplant, cover with another layer of eggplant and pour the other egg — mixed with salt, pepper and flour, stirred into smooth paste and diluted with water — over the whole dish. Sprinkle nutmeg over top. Bake in slow oven for about half-an-hour.

Cabbage in Wine

4 tbsps. oil, 1 large onion, chopped fine, 1 small head red or white cabbage, chopped, 1 apple, chopped but unpeeled, 2 tbsps. citrus vinegar, ½ cup red or white dry wine, ¼ cup sugar, salt and pepper to taste, flour if needed.

Cook the onion in the oil in a saucepan. Add the chopped cabbage, apple and vinegar. Cover tightly and let simmer for half-an-hour, stirring occasionally. Add the wine, sugar, salt and pepper and again simmer; if not thick enough, sprinkle a little flour over the top and stir in.

Potato Pancakes

6 potatoes, finely grated, 1 onion, grated, 2 eggs, ½ cup flour, ½ tsp. salt.

Mix all ingredients and drop from a spoon into hot fat. Fry until crisp on both sides.

Hungarian Goulash

500 grams beef, cut into cubes, 1½ tsp. vinegar, ½ cup oil, 2 cups water, 1 green pepper, sliced, 2 cups sauerkraut, 1 tsp. caraway seeds, 1 tsp. sweet paprika, 1 cup chopped tomatoes, salt to taste, 1 cup broth or stock.

Rub beef with vinegar and let stand a few minutes. Brown meat in fat. Add water and pepper and paprika. Simmer slowly for half-an-hour. Add remaining ingredients. Cover and continue to cook slowly. As gravy evaporates, add broth by the spoonful, being careful not to put in too much. When meat is tender, serve in sauce with plain boiled potatoes. The Hungarians add sweet cream to the gravy at the last.

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BEST WISHES — AVNI ADVERTISING

Radio Review

Purim Polemic

PURIM brought its inevitable crop of "humorous" broadcasts. It also brought one feature which was particularly stimulating — a discussion on the value and justification of the Purim festival. Its religious merit was impugned and attacked by Shalom Ben-Horin and the traditional defence was provided by Dr. Feivel Meltzer.

Mr. Ben-Horin adduced powerful arguments covering various aspects of Purim and the Book of Esther. The Book was a secular composition, without religious significance — the Divine name was not even mentioned. Furthermore, the *Megilla* is basically not an ethical work. In addition, its whole outlook was typical of the Diaspora against a background of assimilation (Mr. Ben-Horin could have added, in bringing proofs, the very fact of the mixed marriage which is at the centre of the story and which the rabbis seem to have accepted with comparative equanimity). The rabbis themselves were divided as to whether the work should be canonized and a list of Biblical books given by Josephus did not include Esther (another fact, not mentioned, is that fragments of all Biblical books have been discovered in the Qumran caves — except that of Esther). Mr. Ben-Horin, relying on the views of one of the Wissenschaft scholars advanced the suggestion that the institution of the festival of Purim was the work of the anti-Hasmonean Pharisees with the object of counterbalancing Hanukka. He added that Jerusalem's Progressive synagogue barred the reading of Esther as a holy book.

In Defence

Dr. Meltzer's main defence of tradition lay in tradition. The fact that the Book was canonised and the festival instituted was the best argument in favour of the tradition. He also claimed that religion underlines every word of the book the object of which is to show that Divine providence is always watching mankind and bringing salvation to Israel. He also linked up the story of Purim with the whole attitude to the Amalekites (summarized in the pentateuchal and prophetic portions read on the Sabbath preceding Purim); Mr. Ben-Horin failed to make the obvious challenge in questioning the ethics of the entire approach to Amalek.

As in most such discussions, the listener's final views were probably determined by his prejudices, but it was healthy that the programme should have been heard and delightful that it was so lively yet basically solid — a refreshing clash of scholarship (suitably moderated by Dr. Zvi Werblowsky). It was the kind of balanced argument I would like to hear regularly in the framework of the Melaveh Malka series. Failing that I would like to hear the same team arguing over the religiosity of the Song of Songs (but, of course, after the children are in bed).

* * *

THE best humorous material I heard over Purim consisted of re-broadcasts of previous successes. Outstanding was the feature devised by Yitzhak Shimoni and Amnon Ahi-No'omi on "Idols and Masses." This was a wonderful demonstration of young Israel humour and every item hit home. I was naturally elated to discover that the first idol chosen was the radio critic; it is true that he was satirized but I of course assumed that the barbs were directed solely at my colleagues in the Hebrew press. In any case, this wicked little piece by Medad Schiff was most successful. Other outstanding items included a charming and witty musical satire by Amos Ettinger and Meir Harnik on a singing teacher; an intellectual satire on intellectualism and on contemporary Hebrew poetry by Aharon Amir; a short story by an angry young man contributed by Micha Shagrir; and an excellent skit by Amnon Ahi-No'omi on a theatrical coach (drama and music) in which Rivka Michaeli evinced unexpected versatility.

Compared with this repeat and compared with anything else, Yitzhak Shimoni's original Purim feature on Sunday night was appalling. Almost the only good features were excerpts from previous "hits" which he had thoughtfully and tactfully incorporated. The new material provided a succession of failures — although contributed by many of the same people who had scored brilliantly in the "Idols" feature. Amos Ettinger produced a lamentable round of Purim parties — a subject which is *a priori* ineffective over the air, all the more so when a lot of amateurs are trying desperately to be funny and merely manage to convey an air of depressing childishness. A relay of music from a dance at the Hebrew University was singularly dull, bland and uninspiring (although a later group playing South American rhythms at the National Institutions Purim Party — sic! — was more successful). Meir Harnik provided a heavy-handed and overlong pseudo-satire on "Learn a Song." And the programme included a quiz that was even more infantile than usual.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMMES: Schubert's Octet (tonight at 9.15); Prokofiev's "Alexander Nevsky" and Liszt's "Hamlet" (tomorrow at 8; second wavelength); "Pinocchio" (series starting Sun. at 5.45); Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" (starting Sun. at 8; second wavelength); Balzac's "Father Goriot" (Mon. at 9.30); Walt Whitman and his critics (Tues. at 8; second wavelength); Yoseph Tal's "Amnon and Tamar" and Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue" (Tues. at 9.15); Sports Quiz (Weds. at 8); Cinema pioneers reminisce (Wed. at 9.30); Experimental Japanese Music (Thur. at 8; second wavelength).

AUDIO

'Cyrk' is Good Clean Fun

THE Polish State Circus which opened in Tel Aviv last week-end is in striking contrast to Medrano's and indeed to any Western circus. If there is less glitter and spangles, there is nothing tawdry or sad about this show: the accent is on clean-cut sport. Indeed, many of the performers look as though they have stepped out of a State Physical Fitness poster. Nearly all the acts are based on gymnastics, and the show opens and closes with Polish folk dances. The accent is on training and skill, and there is no artificial atmosphere of danger or strain, although some of the routines are almost incredible trials of strength and timing. The clowns are a mere gesture to tradition and make a brief and ineffectual appearance. A later pair, used between acts, were obviously local talent, who spoke instead of miming their acts. But we were spared dwarfs and freaks. The rest of the show consists of animal acts. In other words, the Warsaw Circus has managed to omit all that is unpleasant in circus tradition.

Outstanding in the first half is the juggler and a brace of tumblers in sailor suits. They are followed by four boys and a girl on bicycles, both the one- and two-wheel variety, displaying great control and timing and using their bikes much in the same way the bareback riders build up their pyramids on horses later in the show.

The next act features pigeons, chickens, a parrot, cats, dogs, a mongoose, a group of white rats and the bad tempered rhesus monkey that smashed windows in Tel Aviv during some French leave and who is supposed to drive the dog carriage that takes them all off. The monkey still seemed bad tempered and refused to take the reins.

Another pair of tumblers went through the usual rag doll act and then a handsome young trainer, wearing a well-cut jacket instead of the usual garish uniform, brought in two brightly dressed chimpanzees who delighted the audience by proving that anything man can do they can do better. Their table manners, for instance, would make any kindergarten teacher proud. Throughout the show, all the handlers showed an admirable respect and love for their charges.

Next came a group of five gymnasts, the "Gladiators," four of whom are not young men. But all are well built and give a magnificent demonstration of multiple handstands and general body control. The nearest thing to a trapeze act is a young and muscular duo who spin hanging by their teeth in the best tradition, but they are badly lit and too near the top of the tent to be seen to advantage.

The four horses in the bareback act are gigantic beasts that circulate with the regularity of the second hand of a watch and enable the performers to time their runs and leaps from the opposite side of the ring. The chimp trainer is also "up" in this group of three men and two girls.

Pregnant Performers

The sleek lionesses come on after the interval but as three of them, including the star, are in the advanced stages of pregnancy, the act is a little slow footed. But I have never seen anything that size and that pregnant leaping through a hoop. These cats are well trained but one of the best parts of the act is the burly trainer lifting his own iron props around — all the assistants being safely outside the bars.

The other highlights of the second half are three "clowns" throwing a quite stunning girl all over the ring in a devastating tumbling-gymnastic act; the bears; a team on the parallel and trapeze bars; and a football match between two teams of dogs. The tightly muzzled bears, towering two-metre brown monsters, appear on roller skates, the only seemingly painful moment in the whole show; one is flushed with pity. After that they appear to have great fun balancing on wooden balls, riding bicycles and conducting a gloved boxing match, with one laying down for the count and a third throwing in the towel. They seem to be kept in magnificent condition and were amply rewarded with lumps of sugar.

The dogs' football match, played by two teams of jerseyed Boxers heading a balloon into real goals, was absolutely hilarious and nobody enjoyed it more than the dogs. It looked just like Israel football before Mandy, with every man on the ball, the goalies lashed to the posts, and everyone rushing the penalty kicker.

Altogether, it was a great deal of good, and surprisingly clean, fun.

MEIR RONNEN

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. **Tomorrow:** 8.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (F). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Balakirev: Overture on Russian Themes; Saint-Saens: Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso; Bizet: "The Fair Maid of Perth" Suite; Rimsky-Korsakov: Capriccio Espagnole; Boccherini: Menuet. 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.45 Chamber Music: Beethoven: 1) Sonata No. 3 in E-flat major, played by Zino Francescatti (Violin) and Robert Cassadesus (Piano); 2) Sonata No. 5 in D, played by Gregor Piatigorsky (Cello) and Solomon (Piano). 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Khatchaturian: Violin Concerto (Soloist: Ruggiero Ricci); Ravel: "Bolero". 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Light Music. 7.20 "How to Write a Sketch" by A. Ahi-No'omi. 7.50 Shabbat tunes. 7.59 Announcement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 "For You & for You" — Programme ed. by Y. Ben-Herzl & R. Bashan. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Bach: Sonata in G for Flute, Violin and Basso-Continuo played by Uri Shoham, David Lein-Hen and Frank Pelleg; Schubert: Octet in F, opus 166 played by Alexander Tal and Mordechai Juval (Violins); Ze'ev Steinberg (Viola); Jacob Menze (Cello); Talia Menze (Contrabass); Jona Ettlinger (Clarinet); Wolfgang Levy (Horn) and Mordechai Rechtman (Bassoon). 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 8.50 Hebrew Songs. 9.20 Sabbath Morning Concert: Albinoni: Oboe Concerto in D; Delius: "Sea Drift", Song Cycle. 10.00 "What's New in Science." 10.15 Dick Hayman (Cembalo) & his Trio. 10.30 Opera: Ponchielli: "La Gioconda" 11.30 "Stage and Screen." 12.10 Light Classical Music: Faure: One Movement from the "Dolly" Suite; Tchaikowsky: Excerpts from "Swan Lake"; Poulenc: "Les Biches." 12.30 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 1.00 Songs of the Nations. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 Light Music. 4.00 Concert: Handel: Largo; Chopin: Etude in E; Haydn: Serenade; Gershwin: "Summertime"; Verdi: Quartet from "Rigoletto"; Donizetti: Aria from "L'Elisir d'Amore"; Fahrbach: Farandole. 4.30 "Curtain Up" — "Eaco with Six Wings" by H. Bar-Tov, directed by A. Ninio, presented by Habimah. 5.30 New Records of Classical Music. 6.00 Literature and Art. 6.30 "Baton Up" — Al Goodman & his Orchestra. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka. 7.59 Announcements of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 "New Faces." 8.30 Programme on Tourism by A. Darom & E. Ram. 8.50 Bible Reading: Yeheskel, Chaps. 29 & 30. 9.15 Sports. 9.30 Hebrew Songs & Dances. 10.00 Disco Parade. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
460, 292, 422 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 "Tempo" — A Musical Magazine. 8.30 Hubert Barwahser (Flute). 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.35 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Concert: Alberti: Sonata for Two Trumpets, Strings and Organ; Prokofiev: "Alexander Nevsky", Cantata, opus 78; Liszt: "Hamlet", Symphonic Poem, opus 10. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today and Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.) Today: 10.30: News. 10.40 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.30 News. 10.40 "The Lighter Side." 10.50 "This Week's Portion." 10.55 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.15 News. 6.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 6.30 Shabbat Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.15 News. 6.25 "The Lighter Side." 6.30 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (216, 225 and 395 M.): **Today:** 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Request Programme. 6.45 Legends. 7.00 News. 7.10 Friday Night Concert: Works by Mozart, Handel & Stravinsky. 7.55 Reading from the "Haftara" of the Week. 8.00 "The Week in Israel and in the World." 8.10 "Pleasant Tunes." 8.30 Opera Tunes. 9.00 News. 9.15 "P.O.B. 1005". 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down. **Tomorrow:** 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Pleasant Tunes. 6.55 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 Musical Miniatures. 8.00 Musical Pot-Pourri. 8.30 The Night Following Shabbat. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (30.96, 25.12, 19.76, 19.66, 16.88 M.) 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. News Comment. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Comment. The Weekly British Press.

VOICE OF AMERICA — English Programme: Today: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News, UN in Action on 31 and 41 M. 7.00 a.m. News, Commentators' Digest on 31 and 41 M. 8.00 a.m. News Raymond Swing Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 and 238 M. 9.00 and 10.00 a.m. News, Commentators' Digest on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 p.m. News, Critic's Choice on 16, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 p.m. News, Report to Near East on 13, 19 and 25 M. 7.30 p.m. Issues in the News on 13, 19 and 25 M. 8.00 p.m. News, Report to Africa on 19 and 25 M. 8.30 p.m. Forum (Music) on 19 and 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 p.m. Special News, Music USA on 19 and 25 M. 11.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Press Opinion USA on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 11.30 p.m. Forum (Music) on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 12.00 p.m. News Raymond Swing Analysis, Press USA on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. **Tomorrow:** 5.00 and 6.00 a.m News, UN in Action on 31 and 41 M. 7.00 a.m. News, Press Opinion, USA on 31 and 41 M. 8.00 a.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 and 238 M. 9.00 and 10.00 a.m. News, America This Week on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Report to Near East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 p.m. News, Labour and Economics on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 p.m. News, Report to Near East on 13, 19 and 25 M. 7.30 p.m. Listeners' Log on 13, 19 and 25 M. 8.00 p.m. News, Report to Africa on 19 and 25 M. 8.30 p.m. Perspective (The American Scene) on 19 and 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 p.m. News, Music USA on 19 and 25 M. 11.00 p.m. News and Commentary, World Press Roundup 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 11.30 p.m. Perspective (The American Scene) on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 12.00 p.m. News and Commentary, World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme: (434 & 495 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. **Today:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

VOA to Broadcast in Esperanto

THE Voice of America will broadcast five 30-minute programmes in Esperanto on consecutive Fridays from March 18 through April 15, 1960, at 10 p.m. Israel time in the 31-metre band. The March 18 broadcast will feature news on the U.S. labour movement and a question-and-answer programme including information on American Negroes, health insurance, etc.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISRAEL PREMIERE OF THE MONUMENTAL FILM

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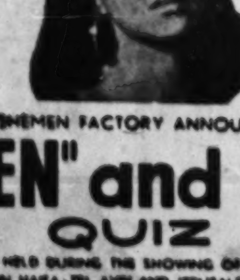

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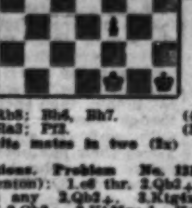
ARMON CINEMA HAIFA AS FROM 19.3.1960

Chess

Friday, March 18, 1960

Problem No. 1321
M. Lipton, London
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kf1; Rh8; Bh6, Bh7. (4)
Kh1; Ra3; Pf2. (3)
White mates in two (2x)

Problem No. 1322
H.J. Meinema, Groningen
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kb1; Bf8; Ktc3, Kth7; Pb5. (5)
Kf5; Bg4; Kte5; Pe7. (4)
Helpmate in three (H. 3x)

Solutions. Problem No. 1317 (Loewenton): 1.e6 thr. 2.Qb3+; 1.—Bf5 any 2.Qb3+, 3.Ktd5x; 1.—Qe6 2.Qb3+, 3.Ktd5x; 1.—Ke5 2.Qc3+, 3.Qc7x.

Problem No. 1318 (Hirshenson & Grosman): 1.0-0! with interferences and self-blocks.

National Team Championship

In the second round in A Division, Lasker scored once again beating Jerusalem 5:1. Bat Yam, with five players, scored 4½ : 1½ against Zahal's four. Reti beat Ramat Gan 3½ : 2½ and ASA defeated Upper Galilee by 5 : 1. Points score: Lasker 10, ASA 9½, Reti 9, Bat Yam 6, Ramat Gan 5½, Jerusalem 4, Zahal and U. Galilee two points each.

27th USSR Championship

The King's Gambit used to be a dangerous weapon in the hands of Grandmaster Bronstein, but in the following game (played in the 16th round) he himself became a victim of this opening:

Game No. 852

B. Spassky — D. Bronstein

1.e4 e5 2.f4 e:f 3.Ktf3 d5 4.e:d Bd6 5.Ktc3 Kte7 6.d4 0-0 7.Bd3 Ktd7 8.0-0 h6 9.Kte4 Kt:d5 10.c4 Kte3 11.B:e3 f:e 12.c5 Be7 13.Bc2 Re8 14.Qd3 e2 15.Ktd6! Ktf8 16.Kt:f7! e:fQ+ 17.R:f1 Bd5 18.Q:f5 Qd7 19.Qf4 Bf5 20.Kt3e5 Qe7 21.Bb3 B:e5 22.Kt:e5+ Kh7 23.Qe4+. Black resigns.

Spassky applied the same opening with no less success against Saharov in the 9th round:

Game No. 853

B. Spassky — U. Saharov

1.e4 e5 2.f4 e:f 3.Ktf3 d5 4.e:d Ktf6 5.Bb5+ c6 6.d:c b:c 7.Bc4 Ktd5 8.0-0 Bd6 9.Ktc3 Be6 10.Kte4 Be7 11.Bb3 (Preparing the advance of the pawns c and d) 0-0 12.d4 Ktbd7 13.Qe2 g5 14.c4 Kt5b6 15.h4! h6 16.h:g h:g 17.Kt3:g5! B:g5 18.B:f4 Bf6 19.Rad1 Bf5 20.Be5 B:e4 21. Q:e4 B:e5 22.d:e Qg5 23.Rf5 Qe7 24.Qf4 Rae8 25.Rg5. Black lost his queen and resigned on the 29th move.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

GUARD YOUR CONTROLS

	S. 7 5 4 H. 6 D. Q 10 9 8 6 4 C. A J 5 4	
S. 6 2 H. A 10 9 5 D. A 8 7 3 C. 10 9 3	N W E S	S. A 9 3 H. Q 2 D. K J 2 C. K Q 8 7 2
	S. K Q J 10 8 H. K J 8 7 4 3 D. 5 C. 6	

HAVING shown a marked two-suiter in the course of the bidding South bought the hand at three spades. He took the first trick with the ace of clubs and finessed for the queen of hearts; West made his ace, played another club, and South ruffed. A heart was next taken care of in dummy, and declarer regained the lead with a trump. The situation was now:

	S. 7 H. — D. Q 10 9 8 4 C. J 5	
S. 6 H. 10 9 D. A 8 7 3 C. 3	N W E S	S. A 9 H. — D. K J 2 C. K Q 7
	S. Q J 10 H. K 8 7 4 D. 5 C. —	

Now South ruffed another heart, and East over-ruffed: but the club return was won by South just in time to play a second round of trumps, and as these split South claimed all the tricks but one.

This brings us to the point. The contract was not in against adequate defence. East should have been able to work out that if he relinquished his trump control by overruffing, the contract would certainly be made. The right thing to do was to leave declarer in dummy, so that to come back to his hand he would have to use one of his own precious controls.

See what happens if East discards a club instead. Dummy wins and leads a club, won by declarer. If South next leads a trump, East wins and continues the force by leading a club. Therefore, declarer's best hope is to lead the king of hearts instead of a trump; East ruffs and, without touching the ace of trumps, he plays his last club, and declarer loses control.

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Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat. March 19, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.30, 9.30.

TEL-AVIV Cinema — 2nd WEEK. The most astounding of all JULES VERNE'S ADVENTURES *Journey to the Centre of the Earth*. Starring: JAMES MASON, PAT BOONE, DIANE BAKER. Today 2.30; Sat.: 7.15, 9.30; Weekdays 3.30, 7.15, 9.30. Book your tickets by phoning 28112/3. Owing to the length of the film, please be punctual.

ALLENBY — Otto Preminger presents Deborah Kerr • David Niven, Jean Seberg, Mylene Demongeot in **Bonjour Tristesse**. Francoise Sagan's best-seller. Adults only. 3.30 7.15 and 9.30. Booking office opens 11 a.m.

ARMON DAVID — LE PASSAGER CLANDESTIN with Martine Carol and Karlheinz Boehm. Eastmancolor. A Steiner Film Release. Hebrew and English subtitles.

CHEN Tel. 26957 — Israel Premiere DANNY KAYE in FIVE PENNIES. Barbara Bel Geddes, Louis Armstrong. VistaVision — Technicolor. 3.30 7.15 & 9.30.

EDEN 2nd Week — THE NEW MUSICAL **Girls of Today** with Abed el-Halim Hafez and Majda. Music of Abed el-Wahab.

ESTHER 5th Week — Hitchcock's finest thriller. Starring: Cary Grant — James Mason. *North by Northwest*. An M.G.M. film in Metrocolor.

GAT Tel. 27888 — LA BIGORNE Caporal de France. Rossana Podesta, Francois Perrier. *The One Thousand and One Night Story of Madagascar*. Cinemascope and colour 3.30, 7.15, 9.15. Buses 19, 13, 12.

HOD 3rd Week — The laugh of the year! "How Good to be Married" *Mariti in Citta*. With the cast of: "How Good to be a Bachelor". 3 perfs. daily 3.30 7.15 9.30.

MAXIM — Israel Premiere. The most enchanting Italian comedy of 1960 **HANDS OFF!** Chelio Alonso, Ugo Tognazzi. 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15.

MIGDALOR — Horst Buchholz in *RESURRECTION*. After Leo Tolstoi's novel. For adults only.

MOGRABI 5th Week — Brigitte Bardot, Jacques Charrier. *Babette Goes to War*. Directed by: Christian Jaque. 3.30, 7.15, 9.30. A Columbia Picture.

OPHIR 2nd Week — Rock Hudson, Doris Day. The perfect pair for PILLOW TALK. Co-starring Tony Randall and Thelma Ritter. Eastman Color-Cinemascope. A universal-international release. 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

ORION 3rd Week — On the occasion of his visit to Israel Paul Newman, Alexis Smith, Barbara Rush. THE YOUNG PHILADELPHIANS. 3.30 — 7 — 9.30. Owing to the length of the film, the public is requested to be punctual.

PARIS — Israel Premiere. Marcel Carne's masterpiece LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS. Starring Jean Louis Barrault, Master of modern pantomime and Teacher of Marcel Marceau. Pierre Brasseur — Arletty. English subtitles. Forum Film Release. 4, 7.15 and 9.15.

PEER Tel. 28595 — Cecil B. De Mille's production THE STORY OF DR. WASSEL with Gary Cooper — Laraine Day in Technicolor.

SHDEROTH 2nd Week — Zizi Jeanmaire, Jean Claude Pascal in a sparkling comedy *Guinguette*. Directed by Jean Delannoy. For adults only.

TAMAR — and "ALLIED ARTISTS" Present Anne Baxter, Sterling Hayden in THE COME ON. "The frank story of a woman who knew every temptation." Filmed in Superscope. For adults only. 6 shows daily at 10, 12, 2, 4 — 7.15, 9.15.

TCHELET — Israel Premiere. Ingrid Andree, Gerhard Riedmann in the love story of a princess in our time. DIE PRINZESSIN UND IHR ADJUTANT. Eastmancolour. German dialogue. Hebrew and English subtitles.

YARON 4th Week — Rock Hudson, Jean Simmons in the top performances of their careers. A picture that moves heaven and earth and you. **This Earth is Mine**.

ZAMIR — Sophia Loren, John Wayne, Rossano Brazzi. **Legend of the Lost**. Cinemascope — Technicolor.

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ISRAEL PREMIERE. ANNA MAGNANI, GIULIETTA MASINA. 2 great Oscar winners, together for the first time, in *Hell in the City*

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday: 6.45, 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 8.45. Commencing March 19, 1960.

ARNON Tel. 4829 — 3rd Week. MOGLI PERICOLOSE ("Nice to be a Bachelor"). Italian dialogue. Hebrew, French subtitles. Adults only. No complimentary tickets.

EDEN Tel. 3829 — 3rd Week. M.G.M.'s most intriguing and provocative story in years THE JOURNEY. Starring: Deborah Kerr, Yul Brynner.

ORION Tel. 2914 — A poignant, true drama about the Jewish struggle against the Nazis. Don't Look Back My Son. Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

OR-GIL Tel. 61488 — 2nd Week. JOSELITO *Escucha Mi Cancion*. In colour. No complimentary tickets. Also today at 3 p.m. Sunday and Monday at 10.30 a.m.

ORNA Tel. 4733 — Cinemascope — Color de Luxe. The life story of the writer F. Scott Fitzgerald. *BELOVED INFIDEL*. Gregory Peck, Deborah Kerr.

RON Tel. 6196 — The true confession of DIANA BARRYMORE *Too Much Too Soon* with Dorothy Malone, Errol Flynn. For adults only. Hebrew-French subtitles. Also Sunday at 10.45 a.m. Today at 3 p.m. TANK COMMANDOS.

SEMADAR Tel. 4798 — Evenings only: 7 — 9. Sophia Loren, William Holden in *THE KEY*.

ZION HALL — The great international attractions of the music-halls, night-clubs, circus rings of Europe. In the year's most lavish Technicolor spectacle. The Show of Shows. EUROPE BY NIGHT. Adults only.

TEL-OR Tel. 3570 — GERARD PHILIPPE in LE JOUEUR (The Gambler). A Steiner Film Release.

Commencing Saturday, March 19, 1960.

EDISON Tel. 4056 — Today at 3: DREI MAENNER IM SCHNEE (Three Men in the Snow). Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday: PICCOLI PUPPET THEATRE.

STUDIO Tel. 4055 — Drei Maenner Im Schnee (Three Men in the Snow). Today at 3: TOP SECRET AFFAIR.

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, March 19, 1960. Weekdays at 4, 6.45, 9.

ORAH Tel. 4017 — Second Week. After "Destiny of a Man" another mighty Russian Film. Father, Where Are You?

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018 — BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA with Cliff Robertson — Gia Scala.

ATZMON Tel. 3003 — Second Week. M.G.M.'s great drama NIGHT OF THE QUARTER MOON. Julie London — Anna Kashfi, Nat "King" Cole.

MIRON Tel. 3003 — After its great success in Tel Aviv, M.G.M.'s comedy of the year THE RELUCTANT DEBUTANTE. Rex Harrison — Kay Kendall. No complimentary tickets.

ARMON Tel. 4646 — On the occasion of ARMON's 25th Anniversary. Israel Premiere. SOLOMON and SHEBA. Yul Brynner, Gina Lollobrigida, Georges Sanders. Owing to its length, the film will commence at 2.30, 6.30 & 9 p.m. Saturday night 2 performances only at 6.30 & 9.

EN DOR Tel. 3421 — Sat., Sun., Mon.: RAJ KAPOOR in DASTAN. Tues., Wed., Thurs.: THE DESPERADOES ARE IN TOWN. Robert Arthur — Rex Reason. 2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

ORLY Tel. 81880 — One minute from Carmelit Terminus. 4th Week. Awarded the Palme d'Or — highest award of the Cannes Film Festival. ORFEU NEGRO.

MORIAH Tel. 81477 — Audrey Hepburn, Peter Finch in the prize awarded film THE NUN'S STORY. Technicolor. Owing to the length of the film, the first performance will start at 6.15 sharp.

GAL OR Tel. 4567 — Donald Barry — Lita Baron in Jesse James' Women. A Forum Film Release. For adults only. Mats.: PARDNERS, THE LONELY MAN.

PEER Tel. 2238 — *That Kind of Woman*. Sophia Loren — Tab Hunter, George Sanders. A Paramount Picture. For adults only.

TAMAR Tel. 6682 — Second Week. Im Prater Bluehen Wieder Die Baeume. In colour. Johanna Matz, Gerhard Riedmann.

ORION Tel. 4020 — Robert Mitchum, Elisabeth Mueller, Theodore Bikel in M.G.M.'s amazing new adventure The Angry Hills. Based on the book by Leon Uris, author of "Exodus".

MAY Tel. 2858 — Alain Resnais' *Hiroshima, Mon Amour*. Starring Emmanuelle Riva. For adults only.